HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL XV NO- 43— BOMBAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 19 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - THIS WEEK.

WILLIAM FOX MASTERPIECE

A MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

'COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO'

10 parts—All complete in one Show——featuring

JOHN GILBERT——ESTELLE TAYLOR

And an All-Star Cast. A Supreme Picture no one should miss

TO-NIGHT:— 3-15; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

"BEATRICE"

The most Popular Novel of the World-Famous Novelist

SIR RIDER HAGGARD

Picturized in a thrilling and heart-appealing Photo-drama in 7 Parts, featuring the Lovely Continental Star

MARIE DORO The gripping, interesting Story of the hopeless love of a young village damsel for a famous City Barrister—the petty jealousy of her Sister and its appalling consequences.

THRILLING INCIDENTS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—A HUGE THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE

and many other Scenes are produced at enormous cost.

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY AT:— 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
26 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £30.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.— £72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles.— £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MAROHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cape Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer." Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE	Straits & Japan.
27th ,,	PERIM	Straits & Japan.
1st March	DEVANA	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	At Colombo for Australia.
4th ,,	TATSHISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA	for Colombo & Australia.
12th April	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
21st Feb	VITA		Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
23rd ,,	BARALA		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
25th ,,	VARELA		Busreh via Karachi
2nd Mar	KARAGOLA		East & South Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,690.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net.
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 20 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD, AJMER, ALLAHABAD, BANGALORE, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DACCA, DELHI, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, MADRAS, MANDALAY, MANGALORE, NAGPUR, POONA, RANGOON, RAWALPINDI, TRIVANDRUM

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Buildings, D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain-balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas. *Sold Everywhere.*

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CANVASSER for a public Association on Commission. Apply Box No. 1913. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R44

WANTED—Smart CANVASSERS, having experience in Advertising line. Apply Post Box, 457, Bombay.
A R50

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT EDITOR on Rs. 150 p. m. will have to join at once. Apply to:—EDITOR, "Aligarh mail".
A 28153

WANTED—A CHIEF AGENT for the Bombay Presidency on liberal terms of commission, Office allowance and bonus. Only really capable men need apply to Box 13, THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.
A 28097

WANTED—5 TICKET-COLLECTORS, 2 TIME-KEEPERS, 2 STORECLERKS for Railway. Apply with two annas stamps MANAGER, GRAND BUSINESS BUREAU, Delhi.
28140

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply:—BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
20

WANTED—All to know that to become an expert Stenographer or a Touch Stenotypist requires thorough and systematic training which is only imparted at STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 319, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute, Fort, at convenient hours and at extremely moderate fees. Also FREE TUITION in Touch Typewriting to Shorthand Theory and Speed students. Special facility for high speed practice. Individual tuition. Success Guaranteed. Join To-day. Enrolment Daily. Est. 1914.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLAND-RETURNED requires SECRETARIAL, TUITIONS or JOURNALISTIC JOB morning or evening preference Charitable Institutions. Box No. 1914. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R45

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

SHOPS and GODOWNS—Large and small for storage and Factories. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Post Jacob Circle.
C 28110

TO LET AND FOR SALE AT HARDWAR.—Two big palatial Kothies at Bhimgoda, one single and the other double storied with commodious out-houses, kitchens etc. Being the only Kothies of its kind in Hardwar, built in up-to-date style with modern comforts, has always been occupied by Rajas and Princes. It stands in the healthiest locality on the main road free from congested quarters with sacred Ganges on one side and extensive grounds above 40 acres on the other, a few minutes walk only, to Har-Ki-Pari. Apply to GYAN SWARUP 21 New Road, Dehra Dun.
C R51

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SFORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HINDU SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS, KARLA.—Lies within easy reach of Bombay and Poona; is first of its kind to completely cure 20 per cent. cases more than in the preceding year; is at once a treat to the eye and comfort, relief and hope to those that suffer. For particulars, admission forms, etc., please write to the Hon. Secretary, Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Karla, Sir Bhalchandra's Bungalow, Bombay, No. 4.
28139

PROFESSION.

THROUGH THE GRACE OF GOD a guaranteed cure is offered to the public with Indian Vegetable drugs in chronic cases, where other remedies have failed. This is our hereditary profession and my personal experience is of 35 years. Successful cure is guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Sprue, Early Phthisis, Asthma, Tuberculous Glands, Lucorrhoea and female diseases, Venereal Diseases, ear, nose and throat troubles, Diabetes, Piles and Fistula are most successfully treated, so also Cancer, Eczema, and other skin diseases. Personal interview will settle everything at, Thakoredwar Road, Bombay No. 2, Opp. Trimbak Vaidya Wadi, between 9 and 12 noon or 4 to 8 p.m. VAIDYA VITHAL LUXMAN KOREGAOKER.
P R49

DIVINE HELP:—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

GARDEN GIRL.—A mysterious, chivalrous and romantic Cinema story to be given free of charge to any film Company which agrees to screen it within three months; along with one dozen other stories. Write with terms to:—
VAIDYA, R.M.R., Box No. 1915, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R52

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
15

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

ON and after the 21st February, 1927, the Offices of

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD

and

THE NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

will REMOVE to the 3rd Floor of "MENKWA" Building, Outram Road, FORT, BOMBAY.

28169

THE KUNDLEY POWER CO., LTD.

TENDERS are invited for building a masonry dam in the village of Somwadi in the Poona District. For copies of tenders and particulars, application should be made to the GENERAL MANAGER, The Kundley Power Co. Ltd., Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.
R43

NOTICE TO AUCTIONEERS

TENDERS for the services of an Auctioneer, to sell Ordnance Stores, etc., by Public Auction at the Ordnance Depot, Bombay, from 1-4-1927 to 31-3-1928, are invited, and will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Bombay up to 12 noon (S.T.) on 28-2-27.

Conditions and tender forms can be obtained free by tenderers on application at the Ordnance Depot, (behind Town Hall) between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on all the working days except Saturdays. Applications from recognized Auctioneers only will be entertained.

The approved tenderer will be required to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand).

J. B. BREACH, Major, I.A.O.C.,
Ordnance Officer, Bombay.

Ordnance Depot,
12th February, 1927.
28160

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE, Rohtak (Punjab) desires to have Electric Lighting started within its limits. Persons or firms who are in a position to undertake this work and who can invest their capital in this undertaking are requested to correspond with the undersigned.

PRESIDENT,
Rohtak (Punjab).
Municipal Committee.
28011

NOTICE.

OWING to the completion of the Wilson (Bhandardara) Dam in the Ahmednagar District, Bombay Presidency, 20 miles from Ghoti Station on the G. I. P. Railway, the Plant such as Portable Steam Engines, Locomotives, Stone Crushers (Baxter's and Hadfield's Patents), Light Rails, Crossings, Tip Wagons, Turn Tables, Motor Lorries, Nash 2 Ton, etc., (a detailed list of which can be had on application) is available for sale or transfer and will be sold by public auction at the Store near Ghoti railway station on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1927, by the Undersigned during office hours.

The purchaser will have to pay one-fourth of the amount at the auction and the balance on delivery.

N. B. BAXTER,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik Irrigation Division.
28171

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 289 of 1927.

Re: MAHOMEDALLY ABDULALLY RAJKOTWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Merchant, carrying on business in the name and style of M. A. Rajkotwalla at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay..... An adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: BURJORJI DORABJI BARIA, ... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MAHOMEDALLY ABDUALALLY RAJKOTWALA has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
28170

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 69 of 1926

P. N. THAKKAR, trading in the name of Mohanlal and Co. as Coal Merchants at Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

versus

PROPRIETORS of Bellarpur Nasti and Ghujas Collieries, doing business at Ballarpur in the District of Chanda, C. P.....Defendants.

To

P. N. Thakkar,

Plaintiff abovenamed.

By a Judge's Order made herein on the 7th day of February, 1927, you are ordered within a fortnight from the 7th February, instant to make and file your supplemental affidavit of documents herein by disclosing therein all the documents referred to in the list annexed to the Chamber Summons, dated 27th January, 1927, as also all documents and entries relating to the payments made by you, if any, in respect of the damages alleged to have been sustained by you as mentioned in the Plaint herein and to furnish a copy of such affidavit to the Defendants Attorneys and to give them inspection of the documents in the meantime and that in default of compliance with this order this suit has been ordered to be placed on one of the daily Boards for dismissal.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1927.

(Sd.) BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Defendants' Attorneys.
28174

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION of our clients Messrs. AHMED RAHIM and CASSAMALLI AHMED RAHIM carrying on business in the name of Ahmed Rahim and Son, partners in the firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., has been drawn to the notice appearing in the "Times of India" of the 12th February, 1927, and other local dailies to the effect that our said clients are not authorised to draw Hundis and accept deposits and sign all documents, etc., in the ordinary course of business as the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., and the attention of the public is hereby drawn that the allegations made in the said Notice are false and misleading. Our clients Messrs. Ahmed Rahim and Sons as partners in the firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. are fully authorised by the Company under the Agency agreement, to draw Hundis, accept deposits, sign documents, etc. in the usual course of business and the resolution passed at a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 17th January, 1927, regarding the closing of the Bombay office and other matters notwithstanding the protest of our clients is ultra vires illegal and null and void and in contravention of the powers vested in our clients as partners in the said firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co. The Banks and public are hereby required to obtain our clients' signature in all their dealings with the said Kalyanmal Mills, Ltd., and with the said firm of Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Indore, Bombay or at any other place, failing which, our clients as partners in the Agency firm will not be responsible for any of their dealings with the said Company or with the said firm of Messrs. Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co., and the Banks and the public will take the consequences if they deal with the said Company and the Agents firm without taking our clients signature on any documents purporting to have been signed by the said Mills or by the said agents firm.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1927.

Yours truly,
RANCHHODLAL C. MEHTA,
For Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.
Attorneys for Ahmed Rahim and Son, partners in the firm of Tillockchand Kalyanmal and Co.
28172

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonoseki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Derien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22. Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	60,00,000
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Ludhiana	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Multan City	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.
FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "VISHVA KARMA" AT NOWROJI HILL ROAD (CHINCH BUNDER ROAD).

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1927, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon and known as "Vishva Karma" situate on and being plot No. 12 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing an area of 627 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by a road 40 feet in width, on the West by plot No. 34 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Esmail Lalji and on the North by the plot No. 11A of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Fulchand Anand Jetha and Popatbhoy Anand Jetha and which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 3184 and Cadastral Survey No. 1721.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This Day, SATURDAY, the 19th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters and by order of the concerned:—

1 set. card clothing (5 tins) containing 5 sets of Tops.
3 Pieces No. 100 Crucibles Chipped at edges.
4 Pieces No. 100 Crucibles craked at edges.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 "Minerva" motor car 5 seater 16/20 H.P. 4 cylinder in perfect running order.
1 Landaulette and 1 Canoe victoria by Press.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome made-to-order furniture by Dewjee Canjee and others, Cabinet Phonograph, Rich Carpets, American Roll Top Table, etc.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at Dadar, near Tram Terminus and opp. Parsi Fire Temple, valuable and handsome made-to-order furniture by Devji Canji and others, Telescopic Dining Table, Leather lined arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and silver show cases, dinner waggons, and dumbwaiters, suites of drawing room, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, large mirror back cabinets, American roll top office table, rich table ornaments, velvet pile carpets, cabinet phonograph with records, single and double mirror and panel door almyrahs, single and double bed-steads, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown press, easy chairs, hat-stand, etc. The property of a gentleman

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VERY VALUABLE BIG DIAMONDS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2121 of 1923.

Messrs. PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI, a firm ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

Messrs. HIRALAL VIKAMSY, a firm ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Dhanjibhai Purshottam, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit pursuant to the Decree herein passed on the 24th day of September, 1925, Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort.

Two very valuable big Diamonds weighing about 23 Ratis.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., at 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Attorneys for the Receiver where the Diamonds will be open for inspection until 3 p.m. on the day of the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 6 p.m.
TUESDAY, 22nd Feb. at 6-30 p.m.
A. STROK PRESENTS:—
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MADAN THEATRES LTD.
JASCHA HEIFETZ
WORLD'S FOREMOST VIOLINIST.
Change of Programme Every Concert.
Booking at Rose & Co., up to 1 p.m.
After 3-30 at the Theatre.
Prices:—Rs. 10, 8, Gallery Rs. 2-4.
On Sunday booking at the Theatre After 10 a.m.
ONLY THREE CONCERTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 10 p.m.
A Paramount Arteraft Picture.
"THE CAREER OF KATHERINE BUSH."
FEATURING
CATHERINE CALVERT.
She had loved one man in her life with the kind of love which you desire. She knew exactly what it meant.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
Hundreds turned away nightly through out last week.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4, 6-15, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.
The love story of a bold buccaneer.—The Adventure of a Life time.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
FEATURING
THE SUPREME MONARCH of Exquisite Romance and Adventure.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

EMPRESS THEATRE
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW at 10 a.m.
A Novelty! Melodrama of the Year!
An Island of Derelict Ships where a woman must choose a mate within a day!
"THE ISLE OF LOST SHIPS"
FEATURING
MILTON SILLS
And
ANNA Q. NELSON

GAIETY THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE FUNNIEST FARCE EVER SCREENED.
"CHARLEY'S AUNT"
Featuring
SYD CHAPLIN.
"Charley's Aunt" as a play made folks laugh for thirty-three years; as a film it's the funniest movie ever made. It will drive your troubles away. You'll scream!

EDWARD THEATRE
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEST"
FEATURING
J. WARREN KERRIGAN
SYLVIA BREAMER
And
ROSEMARY THEBY
A First National Picture in 7 Gripping Reels.

THE NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
TO-NIGHT at 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
and
TO-MORROW at 3 P. M. (S. T.)
रणदुंदुभि
BY VEER WAMANRAO JOSHI.
BALWANT SANGIT MANDALI
will stage the above New Drama!
Booking open all Week days at the Theatre between 8 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.
Manager, B. L. Pethe.

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHAEL ARLEN'S

7 REELS
Starring
CONWAY TEARLE
The First Story of Michael Arlen to Reach the Screen
FELIX THE CAT IN "RAINBOWS END"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
MOTOR LORRY TRIALS AT GHATKOPAR.
TIME: 6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEE TO-DAY & TOMORROW AT 4 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME—5-30, 8, & 10-30 Daily.
Saturday & Sunday Extra at 3 p.m.
TO-NIGHT - - - THIS WEEK
Second Week
"THE THIEF OF BAGDAD"
With
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
Have you seen a Magic Rug soar above the City bearing a Thief and a Princess? Have you ever seen an invisible cloak?
DON'T MISS! COME EARLY!

FOR GERMANY
This Film is booked for Germany.
Everything is perfect and can compete with any foreign film.
Come—See—and Admire.
Maharashtra Film Co.'s New Picture
MURLIWALA
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.
Brand New Serials and Dramas
AT
ALEXANDRA CINEMA,
BELASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.
Your Visit will be Amply Rewarded

AMUSEMENTS

A SENSATIONAL SOCIAL DRAMA.
TO-NIGHT - - and - - DURING THIS WEEK.
Sharda's Social Production.

LOVE-REWARDED

Most sensational and thrilling drama depicting nobler instinct of a girl in whirlpool of vices of a dramatic company and social life

FEATURING

Miss TARA—A Well-Known Cinema Star.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

DANCE! DANCE!!

Miss SITA, a well-known Cinema Star will perform beautiful Dance with sweet Song and Music.

DON'T FORGET TO SEE IT TO-NIGHT.

KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, - - NEW CHARNI ROAD.
TIME: SATURDAY, SUNDAY 3. DAILY 5,—7,—9,—11 P.M.

COMING SHORTLY—**PASSION**
SHARDA'S GORGEOUS PRODUCTION.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE
IMPERIAL FILM COY.'S MASTERPIECE

"JEWELLED ARROW"

Featuring Miss ZEBUNISA and Miss INDIRA.
DON'T MISS
to witness this art production beautiful photography and wonderful trick scenes.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 5,—7,—9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P.M.
!!COMING!!—KOHINOOR'S FINEST PHOTOPLAY
"RETURN OF KALA-NAG"

PRECIOUS CINEMA—Now under the management of Mr. RUSTOMJI DORABJI, the Proprietor of the West End and Wellington Cinemas.
TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK
A ROARING—FUNNY—COMEDY DRAMA
'THE HOTTENTOT'
7 parts—featuring the POPULAR COMEDIAN
DOUGLAS MACLEAN and the lovely adorable MADGE BELLAMY
He ate dynamite and drank nitroglycerine! He thought a tornado was a gentle Zephyr and started his own earthquakes!
LAUGHS — THRILLS — FUN — AGALORE!
The programme includes a MACK SENNETT COMEDY: "THE DUCK HUNTERS"
TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

GUARANTEED HARMLESS SCIENTIFIC CURE
LEPROSY
Nodular, Tubercular, Anæsthetic, Para or mixed, or due to any origin promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set.

Dr. Fernandes, Major, M.D., L.M.S., Professor of Dermatology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, after examining our patient under treatment states:—She says she is hopeful of a complete recovery. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Coconada:—I am cured by yours alone.

LEUCODERMA
or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics, internal and external at Rs. 10 per set.

Mr. J. L. Proctor, Bombay—Cured my white patches entirely. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., In-charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—Used in two cases and found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A.T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS
BHAGALPUR & MIHIJAM. *Tel. Add.* 'CHEMIST,' Bhagalpur. Also from THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD., BOMBAY.

JUST OUT! ORDER AT ONCE!
Life of Barrister Savarkar
BY CHITRAGUPTA. Rs. 1-8-0
The story of the life of this famous patriot written by a close friend is packed with thrilling incidents, of how as a Leader of a revolutionist party he led the movement in India and England; how he was arrested and his dramatic escape at Marseilles by jumping out through the port-hole of the ship. A book of enchanting interest and full of interesting lessons to our New India. It is printed on Antique paper with three half-tone blocks of Savarkar.

Other Books by Savarkar

HINDU-PAD-PADASHAHI	Rs.	3-0-0
HINDUTVA	,,	1-4-0
AN ECHO FROM THE ANDAMANS	,,	1-0-0
ENGLAND'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA by V. V. Oak, B.A.	,,	2-0-0
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT by Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, M.A.	,,	8-0-0
THE ARAVIDU DYNASTY OF VIJAYANAGARA, Vol. I. By Rev. HENRY HERAS S. J., M.A., with an Introduction by Sir RICHARD CARNAC, TEMPLE, Kt.	,,	10-0-0

B. G. PAUL & Co,
Publishers, MADRAS.

VIEL-O-PHONE

HORNLESS TABLE GRAND MODELS
Mohagany, Oak or Walnut polished cabinet. World-Renowned SWISS MAKE Motors. Made by experts standing 100 years in the line of Phonograph Motors. Full Swing tone Arm, Expression Special Sound Box, All wood floating Horn.

Model No. 80	Rs. 110	0 0
Model No. 85	Rs. 130	0 0
Model No. 90	Rs. 140	0 0
Model No. 95	Rs. 150	0 0
Model No. 125	Rs. 200	0 0

Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Illustrated catalogue on request.
THE VIEL-O-PHONE Co.,
HEAD OFFICE and FACTORY:—Mahim; Bombay 16.
Branches:—Calcutta, 46 Central Avenue. Madras, 21 Baker St., G.T. Rangoon, 240 Barr Street.

30 YEARS' REPUTATION.
Vaidyaratna Pandit D. Gopalacharlu's
BHRUGUVATI
OR
GONORRHOEA CURE.
An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 8-12.
AYURVEDASRAMAM,
151, Govindappa Naick Street, G.T., Madras.
Complete Catalogue FREE on application.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.

March	13.84	plus .07
May	14.07	plus .08
July	14.28	plus .06
October	14.51	plus .08
December	14.68	plus .09
Middling Spot	14.15	plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 17.

March	13.86	plus .08
July	14.22	plus .07
Middling Spot	15.87	plus .19

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 17.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
March	13.83
May	14.06
July	14.28
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.83
May	14.05
July	14.27
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—	
March	13.86
July	14.24

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	28000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

February	7.40	plus .01
March	7.47	plus .03
April	7.51	plus .03
May	7.57	plus .03
June	7.61	plus .04
July	7.67	plus.03
August	7.69	plus .03
September	7.71	plus .02
October	7.73	plus .02
November	7.76	plus .02
December	7.78	plus .02
January	7.81	plus .02
February	7.81	plus .02
Middling Spot	7.74	—.09

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

February	13.15	plus .01
March	13.16	plus .01
April	13.10	plus .02
May	13.10	plus .03
June	13.10	plus .04
July	13.12	plus .08
August	13.14	plus .08
September	13.22	plus .08
October	13.24	plus .08
November	13.25	plus .08
December	15.32	plus .08
January	13.26	plus .08
[illegible]	13.33	plus .08
[illegible] E.G.F. Spot	13.80	

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.

Scinde Good	5.80—.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.00—.05
Scinde Fine	6.20—.05
Bengal Good	5.90—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.10—.05
Bengal Fine	6.30—.05
Oomra Good	6.30—.05
Oomra Fully Good	6.55—.05
Oomra Fine	6.80—.05
Broach Good	6.25—.05
Broach Fully Good	6.55—.05
Broach Fine	6.85—.05

WHEAT—LONDON.

London, Feb. 17.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Feb|March shipment sellers 50|3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lbs.—
Feb|March shipment sellers 51.
Market:—Prices are favouring buyers.
Wheat, Australian:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 52|6.
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment quoted 51|3.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 17.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment quoted £8|17|6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £19|10|0.
Rapeseed, Toria Ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £20|17|6.
March|April shipment nominal £20|17|6.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £18|5|0.
April|May shipment nominal £17|15|0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
Mar|April shipment Continent paid £15|3 9.
Apl|May shipment Continent paid £15|5|0.
Market:—Prices are fully steady.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £19|5|0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewt:—
Mar|April delivery value 31|9,
May|Aug. delivery value 31|7-1|2.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Feb. 17.

Total Bullion	£150,200,000
Public Deposits	£ 17,500,000
Other Deposits	£102,300,000
Government Securities	£ 29,800,000
Other Securities	£ 74,400,000
Notes & Coin	£ 53,700,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£265,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.16 p.c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 17.

Silver:—India and China bought. Offerings small.

Spot	26-7|8
Forward	26-11|16

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 134 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 130 3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 140 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling Rs. 179.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Do. Rs. 4.85 1/32.
London—Paris Frcs. Rs. 123.65.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.89.
London—Rome Liras 112.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 months 4 7/32 per cent.
6 months 4 7/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 17.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 19-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£120-1|2
P & O Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank	£ 48
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£ 87-1|8
Conversion Loan	£ 76-3|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£ 59-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 69-3|4
Consols	£ 55-1|4
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-3|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£ 93

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.12-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.83
T.T. Madrid on London	28.68
T.T. Milan on London	112.33
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.70

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-7|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-7|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3|4 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 17.

Copper English Best Selected	£ 60
Copper Braziers	£ 69-3|8
Yellow Metal	£ 65-1|4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£ 26-3|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 15-3|8
Tin English Ingots	£303-1|8

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 17.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, 1b. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1|7d.
Sellers sh. 1|7-1|8d.
Pale Crepe, 1b. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1|6.3|4d.
Sellers. sh. 1|7d.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Feb. 17.

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt 18|7-1|2.
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|6.
Oct. Dec. per cwt. 17|7-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 e and f Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|8-1|2.
Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, e and f Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|9-1|4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 17.

Demand Bills	484.68

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—14.9|16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 17.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4|4|10-1|2.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Feb. 18

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the hazar:—
Opening
(1) 14-0 Rs. 291 1/2
(2) 12-5 Rs. 292 1/2 settlement rate.
(3) 1-30 Rs. 294.
(4) 2-45 Rs. 293
(5) 4-0 Rs. 295 1/2
(6) 5-15 Rs. 292 1/4
(7) 6-30 Rs. 292 1/2
(8) 7-0 Rs. 292 1/2

To-day's highest rate Rs. 296, and lowest rate Rs. 290 1/2.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—N.Y.:—Opened Unchanged. Small market. Advanced on Better Liverpool Cables. Futures Closed 6 to 9 Higher. Spot 5 Points Better.

LOCAL:—Sellers of Call options and Commission Houses buying. Smart Rise. Profit taking Checked Advance. Sewri opened firm. Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES AND REPORTS:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—
New York May highest 14.09 (2-54 p.m.) lowest 13.99 (10-13 a.m.)
Liverpool English spinners calling cotton freely.
Cable Advices:—
Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th instant as under:—
"Bullish advices from Manchester receiving more attention."
Messrs. Bruel and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th inst. (4-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—
"Steady undertone. Continued trade demand. Best policy appears to buy on easy markets for immediate future."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:
The markets are quiet but steady; from cables to hand it appears that the Farmers' Relief Bill is likely to meet the President's disapproval, should this be so and the Bill is vetoed we look for a reaction.
Our opinion is unchanged, and we favour buying in easy markets.

AMERICANS:

Yesterday the New York futures market opened unchanged and improved on better Liverpool advices. It seems that only small business passed during the day and the range was only 10 points. The close was steady at an advance of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton improved 5 points and closed at 14.15c.
The Liverpool market opened steady at a decline of 3 to 4 points and prices hardened on good spot demand. Manchester is buying cotton freely which had a sympathetic effect on forward contracts which closed 2 to 3 points better. Spot cotton continued in good demand sales being 12,000 bales and the prices declined 9 points at 7.72d. per lb.
We have nothing to add to our recent remarks. The prices are maintained only on Manchester demand for cotton otherwise New York market does not show any important development.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Following a small advance in the prices of New York futures our market for Broach Apl/May opened at Rs. 291/- and improved to 296/8 on buying by commission houses and sellers of call options. The market registered a smart rise and it appeared that if the same enthusiasm prevailed any more prices will go to any higher level. However at the advance there was same profit taking and the advance was checked and prices closed as under at 1 p.m.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	291	296/8	291	293
Jan/Apl Oomra	299	302	299	300
March	280	282	280	281
May	283	285	283	284
Bengal March	268	268	265	265
May	270	270	266	266

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Liverpool market opened, 1 point higher. Our market opened firm with Broach Apl/March Rs. 296/- and declined as under on selling by offices, exporters and local operators.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach Apl/May	296	296	292/8	292/8
Jan/Apl Oomra	300	300	298/8	298/8
March	280	280	272/8	277/8
May	282	282	280	280
Bengal March	265	265	263	263
May	266	266	265	265

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The Sampin closed this morning as under:—

February	Yen. 202.70+1.10
May	Yen. 205.60+0.20
August	Yen. 210-10—1.00

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Bengal March	264
Bengal May	266
Broach Apl/Maf	293
Broach Jan/Apl	300
Oomra March	280
Oomra May	282

Bengal	280	273	266 258
S./P.	276	269	262 254
Rajputana	280	273	266 258
Oomra No. 3	286	281	276
C. P. No. 1	301	296	291
C. P. No. 2	294	289	284
Khandesh	280	275	270
Muthia	279	274	269

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 18

		Delivery Contracts Ready.	Mill Terms. New
Benga	Superfine	M. G.	270/72
,,	Fine	,,	265/67
,,	F.G.	,,	262
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	265/67
,,	F.G.	,,	260
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	297
Nagpur	,,	,,	297
Yeotmal	,,	,,	290
Arvi	,,	,,	290
Amraoti	,,	,,	285
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	282
Mulkapur	,,	,,	280
Khandesh	,,	,,	277
Muthia	Fine		270
,,	F.G.	,,	...
Nandad/Purna	Best Quality.		300/10
Purna	Average	,,	285
Prabani/Sailu	,,	,,	285
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	255

Broach Fine M.G. 315 Feb 310 March. 305

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 18

200	A. Damodar	Shegaon	287
200	Volkart Bros.	Muthia	281
200	G. G. Kesha	Khandesh	285
100	G. G. Kesha	Muthia	285
100	Suzuki & Co.	Khandesh	288
100	Mitha Nathoo	Bengal	278
100	Phoenix Mill	Bodbad	285
100	S. J. David	Muthia	281
100	Virjee Ladha	Wun	309
100	R. Khimjee	Nagpur	285
100	Currimbhai	Karanja	270
100	E. D. Sassoon	Africa	265 old.
100	L. K. Vashanjee	Chalisgaon	280

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon 17th inst.

Wheat	21,988	cwts.
Linseed	4,156	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	147	,,
Gingellyseeds	797	,,
Peppyseed	102	,,
Groundnuts	11,744	,,
Castorseed	1,150	,,
Rice	1,873	,,
Myrabollams	5,141	,,
Cottonseed	10,593	,,
Gram	736	,,
Joowar	336	,,
Barley	40	,,
Bajree	3,950	,,
Coal	2,425	tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 18

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	2,286	2,83,869	2,5[illegible],421
Central India	3,418	1,97,412	2,66,288
Barsi and Nagar	798	1,53,656	1,44,264
Hyderabad-Gaorani	77	1,248	52,474
Berar	3,410	4,31,448	3,25,629
Central Provinces	3,289	1,59,45[illegible]	1,65,093
Total Oomras	13,973	12,77083	12,04,172
Dholera	1,277	58,98[illegible]	1,32,839
N. W. Provinces	112	51,360	1,23,678
Rajputana	[illegible]652	24,629	65,652
Sind-Punjab	1,682	80,143	1,69,380
Broach	671	1,448	1,18,180
Coompta & Dharwar	215	20,843	14,318
Westerns- Northerns	61	9,390	9,318
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,626	6,513
Persian		2,874	2,167
American		85,608	200
Egyptian and African		22,242	21,867
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		50	439
Total	18,643	16,39,671	18,80,253

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 10 Feb,

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year,	Last year
Europe	1,460	1,32,262	2,61,072
Japan & China	24,837	5,80,813	7,86,158
Coast Ports	574	6,489	13,962
Up-country by Rail		47,641	44,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		43,235	1,22,666
Total		26,871	8,10,440 12 30,902

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The Gold market improved on weaker exchange and close steady as under:—

Bar Gold Spot	21 9 3
Mah delivery	21 9 3
Fagan delivery	21 10 3
Chaitra delivery	21 11 3
Sovereigns Ready	13 9 6
Sovereigns forward	13 9 0
National Bank	21 12 0

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Following a rise of 3/8d. in London quotations our market opened for Mah delivery at 62/2 and advanced to 63/4 on better China exchange. At the advance there was profit taking and prices ruled easy and again improved and closed as under.
Recent rise in silver prices is too rapid and there is room for a natural reaction. At lower levels China is a steady buyer and we think it safe to buy in weak markets.

Silver Ready	63 8 0
Mah delivery	63 4 0
Fagan delivery	62 6 0

London tone:—Market has risen to-day on Indian buying. Market closed steady.

STOCK EXCHANGE

STEADY UNDERTONE.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened Steady prices more or less unchanged and improved on better demand. At the advance there was little profit taking but market closed steady.
Bombay Dyeing opened at 938/8 and improved to 940 but closed at 936/4. Century ruled steady at 426/4. Fazal opened at 917/8 and improved to 920 but declined on profit taking to 915 and closed steady at 917/8. New great closed at 326/4, and Pearl at 328/8 unchanged.
Tata Iron shares ruled steady. There was better enquiry and ordinary closed at 57/8 after opening at 55/12. Defferds opened at 163/12 and improved to 170 but closed quiet at 168/12.
There exists a good demand for Mill shares at low levels and prices soon improve. The offerings are well absorbed which indicates many operators are waiting to buy. The undertone is fairly steady. In Tata Iron shares prices are ruling steady around present level and considerable short covering comes in resulting in steadiness. However there is absence of any brisk buying and chances are remote for any material improvements.
The general feeling prevailing in the market is more inclined to bull side and it seems profitable to keep moderate long interest in mill shares for quick turns.
The following are to-day's closing prices.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid Rs.	Quotations as.
Bank of India	50	1-2	78
Baroda	50	4	84 8
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68½
Central	25	1-4	30 4
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82
Imperial	500	40	1440
Imperial Contributory	125	10	366 4
Union	5	0 4	4 1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.			
Bundi	10		19 4
Central India Mining	10	1-2Y	29
Indian Cement O.	350		115
Katni Cement O...	100		131 4
Katni Cement D.	40		370
Punjab Cement O.	10		6 7
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	900
Amritsar Pattis	100	8p.c.	150
Central Province	700	70p.c.	104
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	93
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101
Larkhana	100	5p.c.	84
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	82 XD
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c.	89 XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	98 XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	111½
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	715
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	77
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250		191 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350		235
Scindia Steam	15/0		13 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81
Andhra Valley O	1,000		825
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		975
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4-8	134 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	68 8
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98
Surat Electricity	100		70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1062 8
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	995
Tata Power O.	1,000		602 8
Tata power P.	1,000		850
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Barsi Press			435
Akbari	500		160
Fort	475		300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040
Indian Cotton	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		220
New Berar	500	80	850
New East India	1,000		975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100		261 4
Madras United	250	15	485
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	30	1870
Mathuradas	100		75
Meyer Sassoon	100		90
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		51
Mysore	50	4	170
New City of Bombay	110	10	175
New Great Eastern	300	nil	326 4
Osmanshahi	7		60
Pearl	250	12	522 8
Phoenix	100	10	428
Premier	100		10
Sasoon Cotton	100		
Sasoon Silk	500		605
Sholapur	1,000	80	75 450 8260
Simplex	260		152 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100		32 8
Standard	500	40	1600
Swadeshi	100	18	527 8
Swan	100		157 8
Tata Mill O.	100		107 8
Vishnu Cotton O.	509	90	2525
Vishnu P.	500	35	590
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		19½
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	600
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	3	175
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0-4	0 6 13
Indo Burma Petroleum	100		182 8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135
Mackenzie	100	30	340XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30
Port Canning	1000	50	647 8
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100		25
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	128
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150		77 8
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		168 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75		57 8
Thacker	50		110
Telephone	50	nil	41½
INSURANCE COMPANIES			
Empire of India	50	22 8	950
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4
Jupiter	15		4 12
New India	25		21
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1450

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS			
Ahmedabad			407 8
Bombay Cotton			305
Bombay Dyeing	927 8	940 936 4	936 4
Century	427 8	427 8 425	426 4
Central India			522 8
Colaba Land			142 8
Crescent			183 12
Edward Sassoon			140
Fazulbhoy	917 8	920 915	917 8
Finlays			143 12
Globe			40
Gokak			121¼
Indian Bleaching			166 4
Indore Malwa			347 8
Kohinoor			1175
Madhowjee			127 8
Mathuradas			75
Meyer Sassoon			90
Mysore			115
New Great	325	326 4 322 8	326 4
Pearl			522 8
Pabany			231 4
Phoenix			425
Simplex			152 8
Swadeshi	528 12	528 12 526 4	528 12
Swan Mills			157 8
Tata Mills			107 8
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alcock			261 4
Bombay Steam			192 8
Bundi Cement			19 4
Central Indian Mining			29
Indian Cement			115
Katni Cement ord.			131 4
Shivrajpur			50
Tram Co. Ord.			134 6
Tata Hydro			1062 8
Tata Iron&Steel ord.	56 4	57 8 56 4	57 8
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	163 12	170 162 8	168 12
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77 7 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Peper Rs. 77/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938, Rs. 103/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/1.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/8.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Improvement Tract 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/12.
6 per cent Municipal due 1920-49 Rs. 103.
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs 77/7; 1945-55 Rs. 107/4.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The linseed market is quiet but steady with a less enquiry. The wheat market is steady with no new feature.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	11	0	9
Wheat May	7	13	6

The linseed market opened quiet but improved on better enquiry.
The Wheat market continues steady in sympathy with better spot demand.

Linseed May	11	1	3
Wheat May	7	13	9
Wheat September	7	15	6

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per Cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10	14	6
Linseed Brown Small	10	5	0
Rapeseed Gujerath Yellow	—		
,, Cawnpore	—		
,, Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	—		
Castorseed Bold	10	6	0
Castorseed Small	11	1	0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13	0	0
Groundnutseeds Maras/Khandesh	—		
Tilseed Bold 85/15	—		
Tilseed Small	—		
Cottonseed	4	10	0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	—		
Wheat Karachi Bungla	—		
Pissi Seoni 70/30	8	6	0

The Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Madras lectures on "Islam" has addressed a letter to the Private Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad conveying the respectful and sincere thanks of the Committee and the Moslems of Madras to His Exalted Highness for having graciously permitted Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall to deliver his lecture on "Cultural Side of Islam."
—A. P.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Financial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

The money market was firm this week, with call rate advancing to 6 1|2 per cen. Mid-month exchange contracts exercised a hardening effect. The statement of the Imperial Bank indicates continued trade demand for funds. The fixed deposit rate for two to six months is 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 11th February, 1927, shows a further reduction of Rs. 35.97 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 13,33,36,000 as against Rs. 13.87 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 16.06, a decrease of 0.88 per cent. under last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 2.29 lacs. The increased trade demand is evidenced by the increase of Rs. 47.60 lacs in Loans, Rs. 186.27 lacs in Cash credits and Rs. 13.35 lacs in Inland Bills discounted. Government deposits are up by Rs. 169.41 lacs to Rs. 13.32 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 153.12 lacs to Rs. 67.14 crores. The Bank rate remains at 7 per cent. On the 10th instant, the Imperial Bank borrowed Rs. 2 crores from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act against Inland Bills discounted.

Government securities declined at the middle of the week, 3 1|2 per cent. Paper falling to Rs. 77|1 for ready and Rs. 77|5 for forward, but as soon as the weak holders were shaken out, the market improved on buying by Banks and bears covering. The price of 3 1|2 per cent. Paper rose to Rs. 77|5 and Rs. 77|7 for ready and forward respectively. 1945|55 Loan declined from Rs. 107|7 to Rs. 107|3. 5 per cent. 1945 and 1933 Bonds were quoted at Rs. 102|4 and Rs. 103|2. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds receded slightly to Rs. 105|14. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1927 and 1930, changed hands at Rs. 104|14 and Rs. 105, 1931 at Rs. 106|8 and 1932 at Rs. 107|8. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development loan kept steady at Rs. 112|10. 4 per cent. New Loan 1960-70 declined to Rs. 88|4.

The Currency returns as of 7th February 1927 shwo a further decrease of Rs. 43.96 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 180.03 crores. Silver coins have also decreased by Rs. 44.01 lacs to Rs. 94.03 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged, at 22.31 crores and Rs. 8.34 crores, respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 69.26 as against 69.33 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The exchange market was steady though dull with sellers at 1s. 5-31|32d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1|32d. A fair amount of business was done at 1s. 6d., particularly on the 15th of the month since then there have been some buyers at 1s. 6d. The majority of export bills showing are in the Rangoon and Karachi Markets, and to a lesser degree in Bombay. The continued forward purchases of Australian wheat are having a slight depressing effect in this market. The bullion demand continues on a reduced scale. At the close the market was quiet, with sellers at 1s. 5-15|16d. and buyers at 1s. 6d. The following are the forward rates:—February 1s. 5-15|16d., March 1s. 5-29|32d., April 1s. 5-27|32d. and May 1s. 5-25|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from dollars 4-85-1|16 to 4-85-1|8 but again declined and closes at dollars 4-85-1|32. French francs appreciating from 123.50 to 123.28, closed at 123.65. Belgian francs remained unchanged at 34.89, while the Italian lira improved from 112.60 to 112.30.

GOLD.

The gold market was easy during the ealy part of the week but steadied towards the close as a result of quieter exchange. The market opened at Rs. 21-8-6 for ready, declined and closed at dollars 4-85-1|32. As this is the settlement week, some movement may be expected, but it is not anticipated that it will be of much importance. The offtake continues at abount 17 to 18,000 tolas per day and the stocks are estimated at about 2 lacs tolas. Fair arrivals of gold are expected from Durban, amounting to about £112,000 sovereigns and £446,000 bullion. The price of gold in London kept steady at 84s. 11 1|2d. throughout the week. The rate for sovereigns fluctuated from Rs. 15-9-0 to Rs. 13-10-0, but closed at 13-9-6 for ready and Rs. 13-8-9 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-8-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 17th February settement and Rs. 21-9-9 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 19th March settement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £62,000, gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £262,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,50,000 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000 gold and £40,000 sovereigns.

SILVER.

Only narrow fluctuations were witnessed during the period under report until the close when disquieting rumours from Shanghai induced a panicky feeling. The ready rate opened at Rs. 61-6, declined to Rs. 60-14, but rose sharply at the close to Rs. 63-4. China continued to dominate this market and the telegraphic reports emanating from that country have had an exaggerated effect in Bombay. The local market is sensitive to even minor foreign movements. The rate for T.T. on London in Shanghai declined from 2s. 7d. to 2s. 6-5|8d., improved to 2s. 7-1|8d., and after declining to 2s. 6-15|16d., rose to 2s. 8d. China Banks and America, on the balance, sold in this market, but only in moderate quantities. Due to the fact that Calcutta Kutcha Jute market has been closed by the authorities, the attention of those speculators had been diverted to the Bombay silver market. Their activities have been of abullish nature, materially influencing local conditions. The future trend of the silver market still depends on the Chinese situation as the ready offtake is only some 150 bars per day, while stocks are estimated at about 1,100 bars and arrivals are expected to be fairly heavy. It is rumoured that a large quantity of silver previously shipped will be returned to Bombay. If this is true, it is probably the same shipment which left Bombay earlier this month destined for China. The price of silver in London improved from 26-3|16d. to 26-7|8d. for ready and from 26d. to 26-11|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 63-4 and Rs. 60-14 for ready, Rs. 63-0 and Rs. 60-8 for 21st February settlement and Rs 62-2 and Rs. 59-8 for 23rd March settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £1,30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £567,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 469 bars and Rs. 134.113 in coins. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £90,000.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

The yarn market has continued to show further improvement and inquiries from consuming centres have considerably increased during the last fortnight. The outstanding feature during the week is the confidence found amongst the dealers who feel more or less convinced that prices in yarns will not materially decline even if cotton goes down and all of them are inclined to effect purchases of various well-known counts and qualities and have been trying hard to obtain their requirements at favourable rates. The mills however are very firm, and now that they have sold off their stocks and some of them have sold far ahead, they adopt firm attitude and have been quoting much higher rates. Business during the week has been satisfactory in all kinds of yarns and feeling is cheerful.

English Yarns. Dealers have begun taking increased interest in these yarns which were neglected for a long time, and some business is being done. Manchester prices have gone up and deliveries offered are distant.

Japanese Yarns.—Turnover is very satisfactory and prices have further increased in spot and forward deliveries. Japanese Import Houses have raised their rates to the extent of about Rs. 10|15 per bale and forward sales are being negotiated at or about these rates. Sampin have gone up further and exchange remains the same.

Indian Yarns.—The undertone is quite healthy and reports from upcountry markets have been showing signs of gradual improvement. Rangoon has now come out as a buyer and other markets follow suit. Cloth position is even much better than that of yarn and our mills have been passing good times and have been quoting higher prices for forward deliveries. Consuming districts have been negotiating freely and if cotton continues to keep steady further business will soon be arranged in all counts. In fine counts also buyers have now been taking interest and prices have been gradually improving all round.

The outlook is indeed healthy and we believe the present improvemnt will be maintained.

Rates for local yarns are as under:—

	Rs.	as	p.
Nos. 6 1/2 Curimbhoy	0	6	7
Nos. 6 1/2 Shapurji	0	6	7
No. 6 1/2 Phoenix	0	6	9
No. 6 1/2 Century	0	6	7
Nos. 8 1/2 Kilachand	0	7	6
Nos. 8 1/2 Mathuradas	0	7	9
Nos. 8 1/2 Morarji	0	7	9
Nos. 10 1/2 Shapurji	0	7	9
David	0	7	9
Apollo	0	7	9
No. 12 1/2 Currimbhoy	0	8	3
Tricumdas	0	8	6
Elphinstone	0	8	0
No. 14 1/2 Kilachand	0	8	6
Jacob	0	8	10
No. 20 Kilachand	0	9	6
No. 32 Japan	0	15	9
No. 40 Japan	1	0	3

PIECE GOODS.

A steady retail offtake in the piecegoods market has continued and there is an indication of an all round acivtity, the Mills and Merchants having raised their selling prices by about one anna per pound. Mills have been firm in prices and when local dealers have not met them, sales have been made to Delhi and Cawnport Markets.

There has been a brisk turn over in local made greys and in anticipation of free purchases from up-country consuming centres. Bombay dealers are negotiating large purchases. Up-country agents have been obliged to curtail purchases as in spite of advancing cotton, consumers are unwilling to meet increased prices. The following Mill sales are reported—4,000 bales; Calendered Shirting's by the E. D. Sassoon Mills group on the basis of 13 1|2 annas per pound, registering an increase of an anna over last sales; 1,000 bales Dhooties by the Swan and Finlay Mills at 15 3|4 annas per pound; 250 bales dhooties, by the Gold Mohur mills at 15 1|2 annas per pound; 200 bales Heavy Shirtings by the Crown Mills at 14 annas per pound.

A scarcity of stocks of greys with Bombay Mills is reported and demand increases daily. Hitherto Ahmedamad mills have paid little attention to the production of. Greys as they have not been able to compete with Bombay mills, but owing to the present restricted supplies and increasing demand, Ahmedabad mills are turning their attention to the manufactures of Greys and find a good margin of profit.

The demand from Rajputana, the Punjab and Calcutta markets has been brisk and these centres are eager buyers. Mills stocks of cotton are small and mills are not disposed to make any large forward commitments.

In imported lines, bleached goods, Fancies, Prints, and Dyed stuffs move very well. There has been an improvement in the demand for 27'' to 36'' Nainsooks and prices have increased by 4 annas per piece. Mulls of large widths are up by 6 annas per piece. Leipmann's No. 1500 White Shirtings have increased in prices to Rs. 18 per piece. Following on the cornering of Jaconets, prices have advanced by 8 annas per piece. Grey Shirtings have a moderate offtake and prices remain steady. Firm quotations from Manchester help to maintain the strong position of the market, but merchants are not prepared to make commitments at the higher rates ruling and only a few orders have been booked for mills, Nainsooks, fancies and prints. We hear that the boycott resolution of the Bombay piecegoods dealers, as regards Messrs. Ralli Bros. has been violated by one of the important merchant and he has been asked to pay a penalty of Rs. 100. With the daily improving demand, a compromise of the dispute is anticipated.

The demand for Japanese goods has improved and prices have increased. On Longeloths. there has been an advance of 4 annas per piece and C. Shirtings are quoted Rs. 7.11 per piece. Orders for Flower Pot Brand Sheetings have been booked at Rs. 6-14 per piece. Heavy arrivals are expected and present prices should be maintained but not exceeded.

The quotations for the leading chops Rreys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,			
Galli's Fari No. 2000	39×37 1/2/38	8	10 0
„ 10,0000	..45× „		
„ No. 33,000	..45× „	9	6 0
„ No. 2800	37× „	9	6 0
„ No. 4545	38×38..	7	8 0
„ No. 15000	4?×3? „	9	6 0
„ No. 16000..		10	0 0
„ No. 17000..		10	8 0
Graham's No. 2730	..39	8	12 0
„ No. 2750	..45		
Dewhursts B.B.B	..38×38 1/2..	15	12 0
„ B.B.	..38×38.. 1/2..	13	12 0
„ Rupe No. 5	..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2 38		
yon's Shunker	..39× „		
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 „	13	0 0
GREY DRILLS.			
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40	14	1 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	..29×40	15	0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	5	4 0
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	4	8 0
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	4	6 0
„ No. 66 ..	..44×22	4	14 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS			
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	18	12 6
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	23	14 0
WHITE MULLS			
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	5	4 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	6	0 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	8	0 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	8	14 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	6	0 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	
„ No. 166	..39×20	6	0 0
„ No. 818	..39×20	6	0 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	4	0 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	13	0 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	5	10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	2	10 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	3	0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	3	5 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	3	11 0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Aug.	
„ No. 95..	..58×20	5	10 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	4	10 0
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	5	3 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	4	12 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	4	4 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	5	0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	4	8 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	5	10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.			
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	3	8 0
„ No. 6181	„	3	8 0
„ No. 1850	„	2	12 0
„ No. 1900	„	3	6 0
„ No. 2600	„	3	8 0
„ No. 21021	„	3	8 0
„ No. 39620T.B.	38×22	4	8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	'28×18	3	11 6
„ No. 95950-97970			
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..	
„ TipooW/WWW34	×18	4	12 0
„ No. 50000	.. „	4	11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		5	0 0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656			
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	3	4 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	4	12 0
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510			
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	3	4 0
S.W. and Co's Nos. 5800	5820		
"Motor Car"		3	0 0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchange

No. 666 Shirtings	38 3×8Net		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	12	10 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	10	0 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „	9	4 0
„ 5544 „	44×38 „	9	4 0
„ 44000 „	48×38 „	9	6 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	14	14 0
„ 39000 „	44×38 „	12	12 0
„ 9898 „	38×38 „	10	12 0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „	13	4 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „	9	2 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „	13	0 0
„ 7777 „	36×40 „	13	8 0
„ 7500 „	36×40 „	11	13 0
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „	14	13 0
„ „ 6000	„	14	13 0
'C"Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7	10 6
9"Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7	9 6
Elephant"Drills	..29×40 „	12	10 3
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	..	051

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	10	8	0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9	0	0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	1	1	6
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1	10	6
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1	8	0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1	2	6
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	8	4	0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	9	0	0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-73 Kenion	3	18	0
Flannel Siding-Twil.66 Kenion	3	10	0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion	3	12	0
Flannel Sizing-Twill173 Kenion	3	14	0
Fillets—Emery	0	2	6
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0	8	0
Elastic Healds	18	0	0
Healds—15/40S-32 to 56s.	1	1	6
Healds—15/40S-28s.	4	0	0
Pickers—No. 4.	50	0	0
Picking Nands hairy	1	12	0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0	2	5
Reeds steel—28s.	0	3	6
Rope—Lambeth—1 1/2 1 3/4	1	01	0
Wire Healds	3	0	0

CHEMICAL.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Acid Acetic	0	6	11
Acid Tartaric	0	11	9
Alum of Chrome	12	8	0
Alum of Potash	49	0	0
Bleaching Powder	14	8	0
Copper Sulphate	19	0	0
Chloride Magnesium	4	10	0
Chloride Zinc	18	2	0
Dextrin	17	12	0
Farina	14	10	0
Litharge	33	0	0
Liquor Ammonia	0	3	6
Maize Starch Pearl	12	6	0
Potash Chlorate	0	3	5
Potash Bichromate	32	8	0
Soda Caustic	17	0	0
Soda Sulphide	10	0	0
Soda Hydrosulphide	0	12	0
Salt Aniline	0	8	6
Salt Antimony	0	7	0
Salt Epsom	3	15	0
Salt Glauber	3	10	0
Sugar lead Brown	35	0	0
Sugar lead White	39	8	0
Sulphate Alumina	6	6	0

COLOUR MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Alizarine 20 per cent Cow	92	0	0
Alizarine 30 per cent Lunger	91	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P.	90	0	0
Alizarine 20 per cent Hig Pac	70	0	0
Cryselphine	2	8	0
Hemetine Crystals	0	12	0
Indanthrine Blue	3	7	0
Indenthrine Violet	5	12	0
Indigo	1	15	0
Magenta Crystals	6	8	0
Methyl Violet	2	12	0
Napthol A. S.	6	0	0
Nigrosene Crystals	1	10	0
Scarlet	3	0	0
Sulpur Black	0	9	0
Victoria Blue	3	0	0

Alizarine met with good many fluctuation between Rs. 85 to 95 per cent. Alizarine 16/- saw fairly good business at Rs. 70/80 per cent. Other dyes in general were steady.

OIL AND COPRA WEEKLY REPORT.

(SHA RAJARAM BACHUBHAI.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 18.

Cochin ready, 136; 1|137 2|138; 3|139.
Bombay Mills, Rs. 6|10.
Ground Nut Oil, Rs. 6|15 to 7|4.
Linseed oil, Rs. 5|15.
Castol Oil, Rs. 6 to 6|2,
Copra Office, Rs. 103|5.

During the week under review Oil Market at Cochin has gone down considerably as from 139 to 136, mainly to the tactics of the speculators and partly to the more income of Copra. Copra Baar is steady but may go down. There are no important transactions in oil either here or at Malabar.

KEROSENE BAZAR RATES.

(THE BURMAH OIL CO. LTD.)

Bombay, Feb. 18.

"Waterlily" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins, Rs. 9-10-0; "Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins, Rs. 9-4-0; "Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins, Rs. 7-12-0; "Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins, Rs. 7-10-0; "Chukker" in bulk per 8 Imperial gallons, Rs. 6-6-6; "Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins, Rs. 6.4-6; "Victoria" in bulk per 8 Imperial gallons, Rs. 5-0-6.

METAL QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Brass English 1 to 3 1/4	54	0	0
Brass German 3/4 to 2	53	12	0
Brass Bars	36	0	0
Brass Kogar 3/4 to 1	53	12	0
Brass Kogar 1 1/4 to 2	53	10	0
Copper German 3/4 to 1 1/4	57	0	0
Cooper German 1 1/2 to 2	57	0	0
Copper French 3/4 to 2	56	12	0
Copper Bars Japan	52	8	0
Copper Bars English	52	12	0
Lead Gamthi	22	0	0
Lead Rangoon	23	8	0

Tone:—Quiet less demand.

KEROSENE QUOTATIONS.

Shell Cases per case ... Rs. 10 0 6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair ..... Rs. 7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair ..... Rs. 7 10 6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. gals. ..... Rs. 6 6 6
Swan Brand New tins per pair ..... Rs. 6 4 6
Swan Brand Bnulk per 8 Imp: Gallons ..... Rs. 5 0 6

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

During the week under report, Bombay is busy in discharging Coal from the steamers arriving one after another viz. Hemar Maru, Ryujin Maru and Tateishi.

S.S. "Houmayun" is due to arrive in next month with Lodna Selected Grade which is offered in the market at Rs. 18-6, c. i. f. by Dealers.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

12/2 S.S. "Ruyjin Maru" Seb.-Poniati Andrew Yule & Co.

16/2 S.S. "Tateishi Maru" Desh. & S. Poniati.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

27/2 S.S. "Umlazi" St. G. & B. Side Choonilal Harilal & Co.

3/3 S.S. "Ryun Maru" Jarriah, Killick Nixon & Co.

6/3 S.S. "Houmayun Lodna" Choonilal G. & Co.

One Steamer Northern Navigation S.D. Shethia & Co.

STEAMERS IN THE STREAM.

S.S. "Ryujin Maru" and s.s. "Tateishi Maru".

QUOTATIONS.

C. I. F.

Quality Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Feb.-March shipt.

Welsh 37/- Sh. ..... Rs. 28/-.
Northern Navigation 31/6, Sh. Rs. 24/-.
Durban Navigation ..... Rs. 24/-.
Deshargarh Rs. 19/8, (Nominal) ..... Rs. 21/-.
Lodna Rs. 18/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Since our last conditions in the local market underwent a further development of easier feelings and for the majority part of the work under review the tendency was towards a decline. Ready prices have registered a further drop of about four anns per cwt. with scattered purchase enquiries Forward prices dropped further at the outset of the week, ruled steady around those levels next day and then eased off by 4 to 6d. all round during the next three days in sympathy with foreign market fluctuations. The close of the week however records a bit steady aspect with an improvement of 2 to 3d. per cwt. in all positions. The volume of business passing throughout the week has been moderate. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 17/9 and 17/5 for Java Ready, 18/7 and 18/2 for Jan. Ship. Java, sh. 18/9 and 18/5 for Feb. March. sh. 17/6 and 17/1, for July Aug.-Sept. ship, sh. 17/8, and 17/4, for Oct. Nov.-Dec. Ship (Java), sh. 18/6, and 18/1, for Jan. ship., sh. 18/8, and 18/4, for Feb.-March ship. (B. R. B. Beet), sh. 18/3, and 17/1, for Feb.-March (German Crystal). Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals are estimated at 30,000 bags of Java and 70,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the market, as recorded:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 17/6, per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Transhipment Rs. 12/5, per cwt.

Fine White Shipment January Sh. 18/ per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine Java Shipment Feb.-March Sh. 18/4, per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Shipment July.-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17/4, per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 17/6, per cwt. F. B. H.

Fine White Jamnagar Feb.-March Sh. 19/ per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. beet Sugar Ready Rs. 17/7 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. beet Shipment January Sh. 18/1, per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. beet Shipment Feb.-March, Sh. 18/4½ per cwt. F. B. H.

German Crystal Sugar Ship. Jan. Sh. 17/10 per cwt. 2.

Tone:—Steady.

Bombay, Feb. 18

Since our last report our market ruled very irregular and quieter during the week with moderate demand for ready sugars and with continual lower advices from all supplying countries. Prices both for ready and forward were reduced by 5d. to 8d. per cwt. all round. Owing to Chinese disturbances there was great pressure to sell by Java and a fair business was done in White Java's February/March:

Shipment c19s. to 18/4d. and March/April c19s. 2d. to 18/6d. and June c18s. to 17/5d. and July/Sept. c17/7d. to 17/2d. all Free Bombay Harbour Terms. Since yesterday there was small improvement in all the markets and prices have been advanced by 2d. in Old Crop and 2s. to 3d. in New Crop Javas. In face of large business already done in Old Crop sugars and with present state of demand for ready sugars we do not expect much improvement in our market, unless supplying markets take a sudden upward turn.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a quiet but steady market with fair business doing in New Crop Sugars. Java reported a quiet market with large liquidations and Japanese Firms being free sellers prices were reduced by over half a gilder.

London and America reported quiet markets with small fluctuations and good business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 17/6: 18s. 5d. F. B. Harbour stocks 65,000 Bags.

T. M. O. Feb/March: 18s. 5d. F. B.

T. M. O. March/April: 18s. 7d. F. B. Harbour.

T. M. O. June: 17/9 F. B.

T. M. O. July/Sept: 17s. 5d. F. B.

Beet Rs. 17/4 equal to 18s. F. B. Harbour stocks 140,000 Bags.

Beet Feb/March equal to 18/3d. F. B.

J. FRAMROZE & CO.
Sugar Brokers.

WEEKLY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have issued the following weekly circular under date 17th inst.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Due to tighter money, prices of Government Securities, have been marked down about four annas per cent during the week. A fair business has been transacted at 3 1/2 per cent Paper, which closes steady at Rs. 77/6 for ready delivery. Other issues have been more or less neglected.

The Imperial Bank has borrowed 2 crores only from Government under the Paper Currency Act according to the statement for the week ending the 11th instant.

Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

Closing Prices of Securities are as follows:—

	Price	Redu. Yield.
3 1/2 p c Rupee Paper	77.6	4.10
4 p c Conversion Loan	94.6	4.29
4 p c 1960/70	88.2	4.19
5 p c 1935 (taxable)	102.4	4.22
5 p c 1929/47 (taxable)	101.4	4.45
5 p c 1933 (taxfree)	103.0	4.46
5 p c 1945/55 (taxfree)	107.4	4.56
5 1/2 1928 (taxfree)	106.0	4.59
6 p c 1927 (taxfree)	100.14	4.64
6 p c. 1930 (taxfree)	105.2	4.40
6 p c 1931 (taxfree)	106.8	4.39
6 p c 1932 (taxfree)	107.8	4.44
6 1/2 p c Bom. Dev. Loan	112.8	4.64

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Mill shares of the more speculative type have been subject to bouts of profit taking this week as a result of which quotations finish below the highest levels reached. There is however a distinct undertone of confidence in the future and many low priced shares have been in demand. Currimbhoys have been done up to 230, New City at 175, Dawn at 750, Gokaks at 122 1/2 c. d., Globe at 40, Pabaney at 230. Finlays are scarce at 145 whilst Hindustan and Indian Manufacturing changed hands at 1700 and 1100 respectively.

Given steady cotton prices and a healthy demand for cloth and yarn we believe that the investment buying of mill shares will continue and that a further revival of activity in the more speculative scrips will pe seen.

Business for the April Account commences on Monday next.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.

Business in this section has been on a small scale but we anticipate a better turnover as soon as the various measres at present before the Legislature are out of the way.

Railway Shares are in better demand. Central Provinces still continue available at 104. Saras after touching 97 x.d. are better at 99, Larkhanas changed hands at 84. Guzerats at 91 x.d., Sialkots at 111 1/2. Buyers are out for Taptis at 712 1/2. Hoshiarpurs at 102, Amritsar Pattis at 150 but sellers are absent.

Bank Shares. Imperials were done at 1437 1/2, but the Contributories are scarce at 361 1/4. India Banks are in short supply at 78 c.d. as are Centrals at 30 3/8. Barodas quote 84 x.d. while Peoples are offered at 82 1/2.

Cement Shares. Bundis are lower at 10 1/4 but Katni Ord. have improved to 132 1/2 with sellers reserved. Indias have eased to 115 and Punjab quote 6 3/8. The excellent earnings shown in the latter company's latest report reflect the improved position of this industry.

Manganese Shares. Rumours of reduced dividends have brought out small sellers of Shivraipurs which close at 49 1/4. C. I. M.'s have also eased a fraction to 29 3/4 but there are very few shares in either company available.

Shipping Issues are practically unattended and public interest appears small.

Bombay Trams have been liquidated down to 131 1/4 but recovered to-day to 134 3/8 buyers. The drop from 136 1/4 appears to have no real basis.

Bombay Telephones after seeing big business around 42 1/2 close at 41 1/2 buyers.

Alcock Ashdown have sellers around 258 3/4 after touching 252 1/2.

Bombay Burmas look steady at 567 1/2 and 573 1/4 prem.

Tata-Hydro Group. This group of shares maintains a steady appearance and close as follows:—

	17-2-27	10-2-27
Andra V'g. Ord.	850	882 1/2
Andra Vly. Pref.	970	965
Tata Hydro Ord.	1061 1/4	1072 1/2
	17-2-27	10-2-27
Tata Hydro Pref.	990	1002 1/2
Tata Power Ord.	602 1/2	602 1/2
Tata Power Pref.	845	840

Tata Iron and Steel Group.

Ordinary	58 3/4	55 3/4
Decerred	172 1/2	162 1/2
1st Preference	128 1/2	127 1/2
2nd Preference	78 3/4	76 3/4

A dull tone prevails in Steel shares and fresh speculative buying has not been encouraged owing to continued sales of ordinaries by one of the chief "Bulls." Several "bears" have covered their sales of this stock at the lower levels. The 2nd pref. shares close easier at 76 3/4. It appears a foregone conclusion that the recommendations of the Tariff Board will shortly become law and as from the 31st March, the Bounty system will cease to operate.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly private report dated Liverpool 2nd instant state as under:

The market has again displayed a wonderfully steady tone, and though the fluctuations have been small the underlying tendency has been good, with, generally speaking, an inclination for values to harden. There has been nothing of interest to record beyond the fact that lack of pressure from the South has been somewhat conspicuous, and what contracts have been offered by importers against purchases of actual cotton have been easily absorbed by the requirements of the trade. For the time being, it seems that the prospects are for a movement within a narrow range, and as prices react to the 7d. basis for March, buyers are attracted, whereas 1|4d. per lb. improvement from this level leads to lessened buying power and liquidation. What set-backs do occur as almost entirely due to profit-taking, and as the supply is not overwhelming from this source, any fall is confined to comparatively small limits. The markets are more or less marking time until further light is thrown upon the prospects for next crop, acreage question, etc. Owing to the steady improvement from the low levels of a few weeks back, there is already talk that the curtailment of planting will not be as great as had been looked for some time ago, and, in fact, the reduction may only prove to be moderate in character. This, of course, is a natural sequence to the higher level of prices and, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the best that could happen in the interests of those who are looking for a really substantial profit on their holdings, would be that a material set-back from present rates should take place between now and the end of March. If for one reason or another the reverse should occur and a further upward movement be witnessed in the immediate future, we should certainly suggest that those who have made purchase round the present basis and lower, should take advantage of same, as to our minds, it would be a premature improvement and would only defeat the really "bullish" programme which many are looking for later on. It will be difficult to convince the farmer that it would be in his best interest to drastically reduce his acreage if new crop positions in the New York market should rise to 14 1|2c. to 15 1|2c., and even the present price of 14c. is not too reassuring from this angle. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that it is not only acreage that makes the crop, but still more so the weather, and it is this factor that has mainly produced large crops in the past two seasons. In the meantime, there are already reports that recent weather is delaying farming operations where these are ready to be initiated, as well as delaying picking where cotton is still to be harvested. With regard to the first of these, they are much too anticipatory, but it only indicates how easily adverse accounts can be promulgated.

The local situation has been very dull indeed, and the ending up of last month's position was a tame affair. The outlook for the balance of the old crop positions depends, to a great extent, as we have mentioned many times, on the interests who control a very material portion of the stock, but apart from this, it is apparently still attractive for merchants to tender, as already this month 1,000 bales have found their way on dockets, despite the fact that the current position is six points under March, and February is an outside month in which operaions have been very limited. It is difficult, under the circumstances, to see how much strength can be developed in any near position, and we are inclined to think that full carrying premium will be available for importers right along.

Accounts from Manchester are still of an optimistic character, despite the fact of the unfortunate turmoil and uncertainty in China. Developments in this latter quarter appeared to afford reasonable hopes of an early peaceful and satisfactory adjustment, but the news to hand this morning, so far as can be judged, is far less optimistic and favourable. It would have been thought that the offer made by our Government would have been sufficient to satisfy any aspirations of those who are controlling the Chinese affairs, whether it be in the North or in the South, and if no satisfactory outcome is reached, it would appear that they are unwilling for political reasons to accept the proffered hand of friends. It is only to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail and that very soon all cause for apprehension and friction will be removed.

This market has shown more strength, generally speaking, than the American Exchanges, with the result that the parity has widened somewhat. This has been due to the activtiy displayed by the trade in calling previous purchases at the end of last month, with the supply of contracts not being sufficient to off-set this without appreciating prices here, even though values overseas did not fully respond. We understand that the stock in New York has now increased to close on 150,000 bales with the prospect of more to come, so that the contract there is getting, for the first time for many months, due protection and should serve to keep the parity between that market and our own on a fairly wide level. We cannot see much inducement to buy here and sell overseas at close on 100 points apart, but it is quite likely, should a brighter aspect appear with regard to China, and our trade continues to develop as we hope and expect it to do during the spring and summer, that we shall witness a further increase in the premium which this market commands as compared with the overseas Exchanges.

Whilst remaining conservatively "bullish," we repeat what we have said earlier on, namely, that we should consider it advisable to take profits on any material improvement from existing levels, and to wait a better opportunity or a clearer outlook for the next crop situation, before embarking on fresh purchases. For the time being, it would probably pay to sell when the market is good and to buy when the reverse is the case, as we do not think the range will be of a greater extent than 30 or 40 points until more is known with regard to the acreage question. If, however, some material fall should take place previous to the planting season, we would certainly recommend our friends taking advantage of it to secure cotton.

AMERICAN COTTON.

RECENT ADVANCE PREMATURE.

The well-known firm of Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York state in their weekly letter dated 20th ultimo as under:—

COTTON:—A terse commentary on current markets sentiment may be found in the fact that, despite a continued flow of bullish advices from the South and from the majority of cotton textile centres prices at the close last night were but slightly higher than those of a week ago. The action of the market leads us to believe that the constructive elements of the situation may have been discounted and that new incentives must be forthcoming if a further advance is to occur.

For the time being we fail to see how these incentives are likely to develop. Higher prices in the near future would undoubtedly encourage the planting of another large acreage to cotton and it is questionable even at present levels, whether acreage reduction propaganda will achieve its objective.

The Census Bureau Report to be published on Monday may indicate that ginnings for the period ending January 15th were relatively light but this possibility has already been emphasized. Insufficient attention, however, may have been paid to the increasing practice of "snapping" cotton and of gathering it by mechanical means; both methods may be employed when the weather is too cold for picking. In consequence, the ginning figures may prove to have been under-estimated and are therefore likely to be somewhat bearish.

Record-breaking exports and heavy, spot sales in Liverpool will offer more encouragement to believers in higher prices when they are reflected in corresponding increase in spinners' takings which, to date, only exceed thoe of a year ago by 350,000 bales. If we assume that consumption of American cotton during the twelve months ending July 31st will exceed that of last season by 1,000,000 bales and that production will only amount to 17,500,000, the carry-over would approximate 8,000,000 bales and might exert a decidedly bearish influence unless offset by the prospects of a smaller production next season.

The disinclination shown by southern holders to market cotton freely at prevailing prices and the continued broadening the spot demand are factors which cannot be ignored but our advices are that many merchants and small speculators are heavily long of actual cotton with a large part of their holdings unhedged in expectation of higher levels. If these expectations are realized considerable selling pressure may develop inducing liquidation of the extensive speculative purchases of futures which have recently been made.

We do not anticipate any pronounced price movement in either direction at present but we are inclined to regard the recent advance as premature and would prefer to operate conservatively on the short side.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 11th February 1927.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	.....	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	.....	5,62,50,000
Reserve	.....	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	.....	13,32,99,000
Other Deposits	.....	67,14,87,000
Loans against securities per contra	.....	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	...	2,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	.....	—
Sundries	.....	51,01,000
Contingent Liabilities	.....	51,01,000
Rupees	...	93,61,37,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	...	18,56,86,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	.....	1,74,58,000
Loans	.....	18,26,86,000
Cash Credits	.....	31,19,61,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	.....	6,77,14,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	.....	41,35,000
Bullion	.....	34,000
Dead Stock	.....	2,76,47,000
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	.....	—
Sundries	.....	55,23,000
Balances with other Banks	...	9,57,000
	...	80,28,01,000
Cash	.....	13,33,36,000
Rupees	...	93,61,37,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	...	£1,008,300
Advances in London	...	£ 995,600
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	.....	£ 65,900

Percentage 16.06.
Bank Rate 7 p.c.

LIABILITIES.

		Increase.
Public Deposits	.....	Rs. 1,69,41,000
		Decrease.
Other Deposits	.....	Rs. 1,53,12,000

ASSETS.

		Decrease.
Bank's Investments	.....	Rs. 2,40,000
		Increase.
Loans	.....	Rs. 57,60,000
		Increase.
Cash Credits	.....	Rs. 1,86,27,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased		
		Increase.
	.....	Rs. 20,76,000
		Decrease.
Cash	.....	Rs. 35,97,000

PERCENTAGE 16.06.

Imperial Bank of India
Bombay, 11th February, 1927.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Feb. 18th.

PORTS.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Sseeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts.	Seeds cwts. & measur.
Hull	Feb/March	Not quoting			
	Apr/May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London	Feb.-Mar.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	March/Apr	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Liverpool					
	March	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Apr/May	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
Antwerp					
	March	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Apr/May	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Rotterdam					
	March	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	Apr./May	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Havre					
	Mar/Apr	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
Dunkirk					
	Apr May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Barcelona					
	March	24/-	25/-	26/-	27/-
	Apr/May	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
Genova					
	February	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
	March	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Apr/May	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Trieste					
	February	..	..	..	23/-
Venice					
	March	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
	Apr/May	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/-
New York					
	March	..	..	..	36/6

Remarks:—

Market is steady. Several lots have been booked as under:—For February 400 tons booked at 19/- and 22/- Sh. for Ant.-Hamb.-Rott. and a small lot for Hull at 20/-and 23/- She.

For March 200 tons for Hull at 16-6 and 19-6 and about 1,200 tons for Dkk. Hull and open ports at 17/- and 20/- Sh.

For April and May 750 tons for open ports at 15/- and 18/- Sh. each.

For June 500 tons for New York 12 Cwts. cargo at 21/6.

Freight bookings during the week ending 16th February 1927 amounted to 16,000 tons as per Chamber of Commerce report.

BRITAIN'S TEXTILE TRADE.

DECLINED TO ONE-THIRD

In the mid-month Review of business for December by the Irving Trust Co., the following interesting report about the textile trade of the world is published. Britains export textile trade has fallen off to 29.3 per cent. during the last 13 years while Japan has gained by 77 per cent. The consumption figures show a neck to neck fight and if Japan consumes a quarter of million Bales more, it will gain the second place in the World's Textile Trade.

Great Britain's export trade in cotton goods has declined about one-third since 1913. To a considerable extent this may be attributed to the growth of the cotton textile industry in the Far East, notably in Japan, which has made heavy inroads in the markets of India and China. Exports to India by Great Britain declined 53 per cent. and shipments to China 75 per cent. between 1913 and 1925. Sales to South America and some other countries also have fallen off considerably. The United States, on the other hand, has maintained its pre-war volume of export trade, and during the fiscal period 1913-1926, cotton cloth sales increased 17 per cent, notably in Latin America. The following table shows how British exports of cotton piece goods have fallen off from the 1913 total. (Data in millions of square yards. The year 1913, with 7,075,000,000 square yards, is taken as 100.)

Year	Exports	Per cent of 1913
1920	4,425	62
1921	2,902	41
1922	4,182	59
1923	4,140	58
1924	4,444	63
1925	4,434	62

In contrast with this situation, the world consumption of cotton in the last two seasons has been larger than in 1913. The following table shows the changed conditions since before the war:

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

(In thousands of bales)

	Year ending July 21 1912-13	1925-26	Per cent increase or decrease
Great Britain	4,274	3,022	—29.4
Germany	1,728	1,148,	—33.6
France	1,010	1,179	plus 16.7
Russia	2,509	1,752	—30.2
Italy	789	1,037	plus 31.4
India	2,177	2,064	— 5.2
Japan	1,588	2,816	plus 77.3
United States	5,786	6,395	plus 10.5
Others	3,139	5,268	plus 67.8
Total	23,000	24,681	plus 7.3

THE KARAMALI KHOJA TRUST FUND

The Statement of Account the above Charitable Trust Fund for the year ended 31st December 1926 shows on its credit side a total of Rs. 35,877/0/3 including a principal donation of Rs. 30,000/0/0 by Mr. Karamali Ibrahim, Rs. 3,183/12/3 as donations received from others till the end of the year under report and Rs. 2,693/4/0 by way of interest and last year's balance. The debit side shows Rs. 22/4/0 as cash balance on hand.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASS. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

18th February 1927.

Spot prices.

Description.	17-2-27	10-2-27
Bengals F. G.	261	255
S/Punjab F. G.	257	251
Rajputana F. G.	261	255
Oomra Fine	274	271

Spot prices.

Description.	17-2-27	10-2-27
C. P. No. 1 Fine	289	286
C. P. No. 2 Fine	282	279
Khandesh F. G.	263	260
Muttia F. G.	262	259

Futures.	Settlement Rates 17-2-27	10-2-27
Hedge Contracts		
Bengals March	259	254	265
May	261	256	268
Broach April/ May	286	286	294
July/Aug.	292	293	301
Oomra March	272	271	281
May	274	273	283

Receipts for the week ending 17th Feb.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	7563	21104
Oomras	105167	951.5
Dholeras	7497	1289
Broach	1200	40524
Southerns	349	1376
Persians	..	..
Americans	5377	57
Egyptians	..	..
E. Africans	75	366
Other sorts	..	..
Total	128288	167901

Exports for the week ending 17th Feb.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	nil
Continent	10981
China	..
Japan	47882
Coast Ports	380
Total	59243

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	4351
China Japan & Coast Ports	73387
Total	77738

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th Feb.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
1639671	1880256	1622955	1955849	1884475

Exports from 1st Sept. to 17th Feb.

	1926-27	1925-26
United Kingdom	2980	19811
Continent	140237	248137
China	106662	165965
Japan	524683	659515
Coast Ports	6919	13962
U. S. A.	201	1350
Total	781682	1108740

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	15588	93097	71512
Continent	212571	504973	334915
China	68203	52687	155895
Japan	751883	720462	781478
Coast Ports	8402	24981	15861
U. S. A.	5705	..	..
Total	1062352	1396200	1359661

Total exports by rail 1st Spt. 1926 to 17th February 1927 49,173 bales. Estimated Mill Consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 17th February 1927..... 446,142 bales. Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills Bombay on 17th February 1927.....712,220 baes

RUBBER SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share Brokers, Bombay, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London dated 16-2-27:

	Name.	Latest Prices.
1.	Anglo Java (2)	0 7 0
2.	Anglo Malaya (1)	1 14 9
3.	Bahlias (1)	2 14 4-1/2
4.	Burma Rubber (1)	1 7 0
5.	Chersonese (2)	0 3 6
6.	Cicely (2)	0 8 3
7.	East Java (1)	2 8 7-1/2
8.	Java Investment (1)	2 5 7-1/2
9.	Kuala Reman (5)	0 6 6
10.	Kwaloe (2)	0 3 1-1/2
11.	Merbau (2)	0 3 6
12.	Mergui Crown (2)	0 7 3
13.	Mooply Valley (1)	2 0 0
14.	Pegoh (1)	2 12 6
15.	Rim Malacca (2)	0 5 3
16.	Sialong (1)	2 18 9
17.	Tandjong (1)	3 8 9
18.	United Serdang (2)	0 7 3
19.	United Temiang (2)	0 4 0
20.	United Patanis (1)	1 9 3
21.	Devon Estates (1)	1 1 0
22.	Highlands & Lowlands (1)	2 13 1-1/2
23.	East Asiatic (2)	0 4 1-1/2
24.	Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	3 2 6
25.	Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	3 6 3
	Stock of rubber in London ...	56939 tons
	Increase on week	1,199 tons

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay

Feb. 18

	Per lb	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile	"	0 11 0
Century	"	0 10 9
Jacob	"	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	"	0 10 9
Elphinstone	"	0 10 9
Apollo	"	0 10 9
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	"	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705	"	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)		0 15 6
Phoenix	"	0 15 6
Pabaney (Pholamala)	"	0 15 0
Manekji (Patangia)	"	0 15 3
Kaliamardan	"	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	"	0 15 6
David Mill	"	1 0 0
Apollo	"	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	"	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	"	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 14 9
Apollo Pyala)	"	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	0 14 6
Sakuntala	"	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	"	0 14 9
Globe	"	0 14 6
Rachael	"	0 14 3
Pelkhi	"	0 14 6
Maher	"	0 14 6
LAWN:—		
Spring	"	0 14 6
Textile	"	0 14 0
Century	"	0 14 0
Maher	"	0 14 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 6 0
Century	"	0 15 6
Jacob	"	0 15 0
Mun Mill	"	0 15 6
1386 Tata	"	2 14 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 0 0
Jamshed	"	4 0 0
Century	"	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	"	10 10 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	"	8 8 0
1325 Morarji	"	5 8 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	7 6 0
Hindustan	"	7 8 0
E. D. Rachael	"	6 6 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 6
Textile	"	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 13 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	"	2 4 0
Apollo David	"	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14,—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 0 1
Great	"	1 0 0
Phoenix		1 0 1
Kohinoor	"	1 0 1
Tata	"	1 0 1
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	"	0 14 6
Mahal		0 14 6

MANCHESTER TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 2.

The general tone of the market continues healthy, though it is doubtful whether the actual sales of yarn and cloth have been as large as in recent weeks. The falling off in chiefly due to produces being more difficult to deal with, with regard to price and delivery terms. Generally speaking, spinners and manufacturers are resisting low bills owing to their machinery being fully employed for early delivery, though there are still many cases of spinners making to stock.

In cloth India has bought dhooties fairly freely, but on the whole the trade in bleaching styles has fallen off somewhat. Scattered orders are still being booked chiefly in white shirtings, but most of Manchester merchants are now afraid to do business with China. Business with other countries has been very irregular.

Enquiry for export yarn has been plentiful and although many offers are on the low side a fair amount of business has been done for India and the Continent.

(Continued from column 6.)

cases gum benjamenico; 20 bags nutmegs; 13 bags long peppers.

Colombo:—100 bags lead dross; 50 bags arecanuts.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" for London:—

6 packages wearing apparel and brass ware Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.; 4 packages carved, wooden pictures, 1 box silver ware; 3 boxes household utensils; 2 package fishing rods; 1 package carpet; 1 elephants' foot, 1 package woolen coating tent, Grindlay and oC. Ltd.; 1,001 cwt. myrabollam, P. Mathradas and Co.

S.S. "Chanmaefudyen" for Dunkirk:—

2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co. Ltd.

S.S. "Egramont" for New York:—

11 bales carpet, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S.S "Hoogkerk" for Hamburg:— a

215 bales cotton fly. B. Rurjee and Co.; 21 cwt. gum kadaya, P. Koovarjee and Co.; 550 bales raw cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

Antwerp:—55 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.; 133 bags hemp, G. Puramsed. 200 bales cotton fly C. Peraj and Co.; 245 bags cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

Rotterdam:—20,900 cwt. groundnuts, 173 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

Ghent:—275 bales raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY, February 18.

S. S. 'Alipore,' Captain Harrison from Kobe.

S. S. 'Lomi Maru,' Captain Yamamoto from Kobe.

S. S. 'Manshu Maru,' Captain Horai from Kobe.

S. S. 'Razmak', Captain Miller from Aden.

S. S. 'Winkfield,' Captain Johnson from Aden.

S. S. 'Dogra,' Captain Pinson from Java.

S. S. 'Hoogkerk,' Captain Dyke, from Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY, February 19.

S. S. 'Razmak,' Captain Miller, for Aden.

S. S. 'Radix,' Captain Lane for Aroebay.

S. S. 'Castalia,' Captain Alder for Liverpool.

S. S. 'Ockenfels,' Captain Kucken, for Hamburg.

S. S. 'Jolund,' Captain Ashburn for Australia.

S. S. "Shuja," Captain Leek, for Calcutta.

LOADING.

BOMBAY, February 18.

Steamer 'Argenfels,' for Hamburg.

Steamer 'Varela,' for Busreh.

Steamer 'Alipore,' for Kobe.

S. S. 'Alipore':—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer 'Alipore,' arrived yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. 'Winkfield':—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer 'Winkfield,' arrived yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. 'Lomi Maru':—The N. Y. K. steamer 'Lomi Maru,' arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. 'Manshu Maru':—The O. S. K steamer 'Manshu Maru,' arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. 'Dogra':—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer 'Dogra,' arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. 'Hoogkerk':—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer 'Hoogkerk,' arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. 'Shuja':—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer 'Shuja,' will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. 'Radix':—The Gresham T. Coy.'s steamer 'Radix.' will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aroebay, with ballast.

S. S. 'Castalia':—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer 'Castalia,' will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. 'Ockenfels':—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer 'Ockenfels,' will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. 'Jalond':—The Hardcastle Wood Coy.'s steamer 'Jalond,' will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Australia, with ballast.

KARACHI MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer 'Vita,' arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer 'Varela,' will arrive to-day from Busreh, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer 'Razmak,' arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant, a general cargo and 118 passengers and she will sail for Aden to-day at about 1 p.m. with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Karagola," will arrive to-day at about 6 a.m. from Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

S.S. "Isikari Maru" from Nagoya, Agents: O. S. Kaisha:—

117 cases porcelain ware; 105 cases glass ware.

Osaka:—238 bales grey cotton yarn; 41 cases stripped cotton shirting; 28 cases tin mirrors; 20 cases white mercerised cotton yarn; 10 cases flannel; 653 pieces timber; 10 cases enamelled ware; 115 cases glass ware; 89 cases bottles; 150 bales cotton drill; 180 bales cotton shirting; 30 cases looking glass; 30 packages crucifles; 10 cases glass beads; 103 cases porcelain; 10 bundles rice.

Kobe—24 cases cotton hosiery; 16 cases cotton goods; 1320 pieces timber; 29 cases cotton shirting; 40 cases glass bangles; 10 cases glass pearl beads; 91 bales cotton yarn; 72 cases needles; 25 cases porcelain; 1,000 pieces aspen logs; 138 cases glass ware; 35 cases enamelled ware; 31 bags mattings; 12 cases porcelain insulators; 13 cases iron ware; 310 cases grey cotton shirting.

Moji:—500 bags cement; 36 cases brass circles.

Hongkong:—50 cases salmon; 16 cases cotton socks.

Canton:—1 case silver ware; 15 cases glass bangles; 3 cases scales; 250 bags cassia; 34 packets china root.

Singapore:—9 dibags cafels; 900 pieces motor car tyres covers; 1 case timber; 1 case files; 100 bags dinner bala; 66 bundles rattans; 10 cases ance; 54 bundles and 10

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The Bombay Legislative Council meets at 12 noon in the Town Hall.

Gokhale Anniversary observance, Servants of India Society Home, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas presiding.

S.S. "Razmak" with English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting S.S. "Morea" at Aden.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Ladies Day, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 20.

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Working Men's Institute, Elphinstone Road, Parel, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Baby Show, Lady Wilson distributes prizes.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday, the 22nd February, 1927, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

RANADUNDUBHI.

Her Highness the Junior Dowager Maharanee-Saheb of Gwalior will attend to-night the New play "Ranadundubhi" of Balwant Sangit Mandali.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

The usual Saturday Geeta Class conducted under the auspices of the above Samaj by Swami Viswananda, Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will be resumed from to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Samaj premises.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavad Gita" at Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P. at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

GOKHALE DAY.

The Gokhale Day will be observed by the Deccan Sabha, Poona, to-day (Saturday), when Prof. C. G. Bhanu, ex life-member of the Deccan Education Society, will deliver a public lecture on the life work of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale. The lecture is timed to start at 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of local and instrumental music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Saturday) from 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Call-sign 2 FV Wave-length 387 metres. Sub-Station 2 KC will broadcast from 8 to 9 p.m. Wave-length 330 Metres.

HEALTH OF CITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th February to 6 a.m. of 18th February, 1927:—

Small-pox attacks 4, deaths 2; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil. Total mortality 83.

PRAVACHAN ON "BHAKTI-PREMA."

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj, Shri Dada Maharaj of Satara will deliver "Pravachana" on "Bhakti-prema" in the Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are requested to attend.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

The 12th Anniversary of the death of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale, will be celebrated on Saturday, (the 19th instant) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, and Mr. F. J. Ginwala, will address the meeting. The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

An Extra-Ordinary General Body Meeting of the South Indian Association will be held on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Association premises Nanji Ludha Building, Matunga, G. I. P., when the question of heavy rents prevailing in Matunga will be dealt with. All members are requested to attend.

MR. LOTWALLA GOES TO ENGLAND.

Mr. R. B. Lotwalla, the proprietor of the Gujarati daily "Prajamitra and Hindusthan" is leaving to-day for England by s.s. "Castralia" sailing at 10 a.m. from Shed No. 4, Alexandra Dock.

He will be accompanied by his daughter Miss Bachubai Lotwalla, who is a member of the Corporation.

"LORD MORLEY ON COMPROMISE."

Under the auspices of the Gomantak Hindu Vidyarthi Mandal, Prof. M. D. Altekar, will deliver a lecture on "Lord Morley on Compromise" in the Marathi High School, Opera House, Girgaon, on Sunday (the 20th instant) at 6-15 p.m. Prof. V. N. Naik, will preside.

Goan Hindus and students from colleges are invited.

LECTURE ON PHILIPPINES AND SINGAPORE.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali on Saturday, (the 19th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "My tour experiences of Manila (Philippines) and Singapore." The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern.

QUICK STOP TO STOMACH DISTRESS

If there's an excess of acid in the stomach, digestive pains will supervene, no matter what is eaten. Get rid of the harmful acid and all will be well. Take 'Bisurated' Magnesia after eating, and no trace of pain or discomfort will follow, even though you have eaten the richest foods. 'Bisurated' Magnesia neutralises excess acidity the moment it enters the stomach; it soothes and heals the inflamed stomach-lining and induces normal and natural digestion. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is such an inexpensive remedy that no one at all liable to stomach distress can afford to miss giving it a trial. It costs little, and is sold in powder or tablets, at any chemist's. It is worth its weight in gold. Doctors prescribe it and hospitals use it—you try it once and you'll praise it always.

TEST WORKS IN DANDHUKA

NOW CLOSED DOWN

THOUSANDS DESTITUTE AND DISAPPOINTED.

Mr. Amritlal D. Seth M.L.C., President, Dhandhuka Taluka Local Board, who has come here to attend the Legislative Council sends the following to the press:

Re. famine situation in our Taluka: with a view to ascertain whether there was real unemployment in the affected area, the Government suggested to the Local Board to open test famine works. Accordingly two such famine works were opened by us. One at Mingalpur and other at Pimpli, each programmed to be finished within 20 days, each to accomodate about three hundred labourers at a time.

GREAT RUSH AT WORKS.

There was such an influx at Mingalpur that though more than 420 labourers were accomodated, about three hundred had to be disappointed, and the work was finished in about 10 days.

At Pimpli numbers went over to more than four hundred and that too was finished within about 12 days.

During these working days, I personally visited the works thrice, and particularly when I gave my last visit at the impending completion of works, there was great disappointment that no more work was to be begun. People in the intermidiary villages too, stopped me at their place and entreated me to begin new works.

MORE WORKS NEEDED.

I was also told that every day people from very distant places, came in good numbers for work, only to find that there was no work.

All these labourers earned seven annas a day though instructions from Government were to give ordinary agriculture wages, which can be said to be, eight annas a day.

I have therefore appeaed to the Government to immediately give rupees twenty-five thousand to our Board for Tank excavations out of the sanctioned grant of rupees fifty thousand. That would relieve the situation and be a blessing to the people.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

EX-NAWAB OF BELHA AND MR. DASTUR PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

When hearing in the case in which Mir Abdul Rasul Alam Khan, the ex-Nawab of Belha and Darsorji Framji Dastur, a High Court pleader, were charged with cheating in respect of jewellery to the extent of several thousand rupees belonging to Ardesh Colonial, an Armenian Jeweller of Bombay, was resumed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday, the accused persons pleaded not guilty and made statement before the Court.

STATEMENT OF EX-NAWAB OF BELHA.

The Ex-Nawab of Belha in the course of his statement said that he had come to Bombay to vindicate his claim as the heir of the Nawab Family of Surat. A very large amount of money had been lying with the Government as pension to be given to the heir of the Nawab of Surat. As he had not the sufficient amount of money with him he sought introduction through Mr. Dastur with a view to raise a loan for conducting his claim against the Government. Mr. Dastur had after having gone through his papers assured him that it would be easy to obtain a loan of about a lakh of rupees which was necessary to proceed with. He (accused) therefore left it with Mr. Dastur to make all the necessary arrangements and the latter had assured him that a loan had been arranged. Regarding the Jewellery purchased from Ardesh Colonial the accused said that he meant to pay it fully. Ardesh was clearly told by Mr. Dastur that the money would be paid only after the loan had been arranged. He had purchased the Jewellery with the advice of Mr. Dastur. Swearing on the Holy Quoran the accused said that he had nothing to do with the disposal of the Jewellery.

MR. DASTUR PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Dastur the second accused in the course of a lengthy statement said that he was innocent and prayed that he might be

HINDI PRACHARINI SABHA.

A public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidhyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Hindi Pracharini Sabha, when Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj will preside. Dr. Sawarkar, Messrs. P. K. Nair, V. D. Rishi, Ramapati Shastri and others will speak on the 'National Language as the only medium of mass agitation, and why Hindi should be the National Language.'

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Annual Oratorical Competition of the Union will be held to-morrow (Sunday) 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. in the Anjumani Islam High School Hall, opposite Bori Bunder.

Competitors will have to speak on any one of the following three subjects:—(1) Communal Representation in Legislature bodies; (2) Must Social Reform precede Political Reform? (3) Without Development of Commerce and Industries no Nation can be great.

Entries close on Saturday, and should reach Mr. S. M. Merchant, Sheriy Rajan Road, Bandra, by that date.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Sinclair" arrived in London in the afternoon of 15th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Malcolm" arrived at Suez in the evening of 15th inst.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 12th instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

MISSING FROM CITY

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF 3 PERSONS.

WOMAN, A YOUTH AND CHILD.

Raibai a Hindu woman aged 26 years is reported to be missing from Lower Colaba since the 16th instant. She is of dark complexion, of thin build, and is 5 ft. 4 inches in height. She was wearing a red sari, and had no particular ornaments of great value about her person. All that she had as ornaments were four bangles of German silver and a necklace of beads.

20 YEAR YOUTH MISSING WITH CHEQUE.

Another case of a person missing is reported by the Bhoiwada Police. Ratna Vithu is a Hindu and is 20 years old. He is clean-shaven, and is of sallow complexion and medium build. His heigh is 5 ft. 2 inches, and he wore a red puggri, khakhi long coat and pants. He is said to be missing since the 17th instant, with a cash cheque for Rs. 60/- and a B. S. A. bicycle.

A 5-YEAR OLD CHILD MISSING.

Tamabi, a Mahomedan girl aged 5 years, of fair complexion and medium build, is reported to be missing from Chimna Butcher Street since Friday. She wore an 'izar' a 'pairan' and a 'coloured odhni'.

BENGAL GOVERNOR-DISIGNATE ENTERTAINED.

ADVICE TO INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Lt.-Col. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson were entertained at a reception to-day by the National Indian Association and Northbrook Society. Col. Jackson said he was under no illusions as regards the hardness of task before him, but he did not see any reason why their wishes that he should have a happy tenure in Bengal would not be fulfilled. He paid compliment to the Society's good work on behalf of Indian students many of whom must have sense of home sickness, especially during their earlier years in London. These young men came to the centre of the Empire for study and it was the duty of resident English people to show them hospitality and give them all possible help. He thought that the students would be well-advised to seek guidance of their distinguished fellow countrymen, like Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee and Sir B. K. Mullick and also not to miss opportunities of seeing other parts of the British Isles as well as London.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEBT TO BRITAIN.

6 MILLIONS TO BE PAID PENDING TREATY RATIFICATION.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill announced that in view of the delay in obtaining formal ratification of the Anglo-French debt agreement by the French Parliament Poincare has agreed to pay 6 million sterling due for the financial year 1927-28.—Reuter's Special.

ECHO OF KENYA WHITE PAPER POLICY.

LORD DELAMERE'S DEMAND TURNED DOWN.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Lords, Lord Arnold drew attention to the demand of Lord Delamere and others for the elected majority over all other parties in Kenya Legislative Council, which, he contended, was tantamount to handing over Kenya to a small privileged class. He declared that, apart from other considerations, the demand ought to be rejected on the ground of Indian problem alone.

Lord Clarendon replying pointed out that Lord Delamere's demand was contained in the election manifesto which was absolutely an unofficial document. He said that Sir Edward Grigg was expected to reach England a fortnight hence, and any proposals he might make would have careful and probably protracted consideration. If such proposals involved any change in constitutional question, it would affect the terms on which Indian question was settled in 1923, and therefore it would be a matter for Cabinet decision. In these circumstances, the only statement he could make was that Government adhered to the principles of Kenya White Paper of 1923.—Reuter.

BUDDHIST MONK ON HUNGER STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

A correspondent of a Calcutta newspaper states from Rangoon that Bhikku W Vijaya, a Buddhist monk, who is being prosecuted for sedition and is now in Rangoon Jail as an under-trial prisoner, has gone on hunger strike from February 1st, as it is alleged he was not allowed to perform his usual religious duties by the authorities.—Free Press.

S. AFRICAN LEGISLATION.

INFORMAL TALK AT VICEREGAL LODGE TODAY.

(From Our Sp. Rep.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

There is to be an important meeting at the Viceregal Lodge, to-morrow evening for considering the South African position. Almost all the members of the Delegation are here and H. E. the Viceroy has invited some of the prominent leaders in Delhi to meet the members, and in an informal talk discuss the entire situation. After this a day will be set apart when Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri will present to the Assembly a story of the delegation's achievement. This will be in the second week of March or thereabout.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, who was invited by H. E. the Viceroy has declined to accept the invitation and attend the meeting. This action of his is asked upon with disfavour and is considered to be unwise.

BANK OF INDIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL MEETING

AN YEAR OF UNPRECEDENTED SLACKNESS.

The ordinary general meeting of the Bank of India, Ltd., was held in Bombay on Thursday afternoon under the chairmanship of Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

The directors' report for the year 1926 stated:—

The transactions of the past year, including the balances brought forward from the previous year, Rs. 1,88,976-10-1, have resulted in a profit of Rs. 14,45,526-3-10. An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1926 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, which absorbed Rs. 5,00,000. Provision made for Income-Tax and Super-Tax for the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,000. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1926 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of 100 lakhs free of Income-Tax which will absorb Rs. 5,00,000, to place to the bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,000 and to carry forward to the next account Rs. 2,45,526-3-10.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman at the outset said:—

"The contraction of Rs. 20 lakhs in the Working Capital is accounted for by the extreme depression in the trade of Bombay. The lower rates offered by the Bank for fixed deposits are responsible for the reduction of some 34 lakhs in our long term money; we were compelled to reduce our rates owing to conditions prevailing in the money market. The Current Account Business continues satisfactory, the money lodged under this heading being Rs. 525 1/2 lakhs as compared with Rs. 522 lakhs a year ago.

"Our investments at Rs. 309 lakhs almost the whole of which are gilt-edged securities, are some Rs. 61 lakhs in excess of last year's figure, and you will be glad to know that the present market value of these securities is very considerably in excess of the cost price.

DECLINE IN EARNINGS.

"Our earnings, owing to low rates of interest and to our inability to safely employ our funds during a protracted slack reason, have declined by Rs. 2,85,000. I must tell you plainly that, unless conditions in the trade and industry of the City improve, the Board will be unable to recommend this fairly high dividend in future.

"Our earning capacity at the moment is better than it has been for a long time in that the official bank rate now stands at 7 per cent. as against a maximum of 6 per cent."

He then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts and the confirmation of the directors' recommendation regarding the disposal of profits. Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundri seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors were then re-elected and auditors appointed for the current year.

Before dispersing the meeting adopted a resolution moved by a shareholder that a bust of the late Sir Sassoon David be erected and an oil painting of Mr. H. P. Stringfellow, ex-manager of the Bank, be hung at a prominent place in the Bank premises.

HOUSE-BREAKING IN CITY.

4 PERSONS ARRESTED AS SUSPECTS.

It is understood that four persons have been arrested by the Byculla Police on suspicion of alleged house-breaking in the different parts of the city. The names of these suspects are not given out, and they are being purposely withheld. Police enquiries are in progress.

TENNIS.

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Further play in the Western India Championships on Friday resulted in easy victories for most of the stars. The surprise of the day was provided by the Rangaswamy—Bhagwat match in which the chances of the former were greatly fevoured owing to his splendid display against Raja Iyer in the final of the Hard Court Singles played a few days ago. Bhagwat in his unobtrusive way rose to the occasion and by means of some brainy tactics carried the day. He took the first set at 6-4, and after his opponent had equalised at the same score, Bhagwat carried the deciding set and the match. In the Ladies' event Miss Stebbing fully extended Miss Wallis who won the match in the third set. After the latter had won the first set Miss Stebbing settled down with grim determination, and after a long drawn struggle extending over fourteen games, the score stood at one set all This however, seemed to have tried the endurance of Miss Stebbing for she could only get one game in the deciding set. Mrs. Covell and Mrs. Lucas proved to be too strong for their opponents and won without having a game scored against them. This couple should won their section comfortably. Raja Iyer and Tomonaga passed into the next round without much difficulty. After giving away a love set to Hadi, Khatau improved considerably and gave the champion a good fight in the next.

THE RESULT.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Brough beat Miller, 6-3, 6-1.
Hadi beat Khatau, 6-0, 6-4.
Bhagwat beat Rangaswamy, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.
Tomonaga beat Mundkar, 6-1, 6-0.
Khardekar beat Tata, 6-0, 6-1.
Raja Iyer beat Gollerkeri, 6-2, 6-1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Bishenlal & Chunilal beat Miller & Needham, 6-4, 6-1.
Suvarna & Rangaswamy beat Scowen & Khatau, 6-4, 6-4.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Miss Wallis beat Miss Stebbing, 6-3, 6-8, 6-1.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Mrs. Lucas & Mrs. Covell beat Mrs. Hunt & Mr. Portlock, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. Hughes & Mrs. Wright beat Mrs. Race & Miss Talyerkhan, 6-2, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Major & Mrs. Chesney beat Miss Strangman & Nadroji, 6-3, 6-4.
Mrs. Nowroji & Powvalla beat Mrs. Turner & Hopkins, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4.

PATHE CINEMA.

More than the usual interest attending the coming of a feature picture is attached to the arrival of Robert T. Kane's latest First National production "The Dancer of Paris," which will open at the Royal Opera House to-night.

This is because "The Dancer of Paris" is the first story by Michael Arlen to reach the screen. Although the internationally popular author of "The Green Hat" and "These Charming People" has enjoyed no end of stage success, until the filming of "The Dancer of Paris" his work has not been done in pictures.

"The Dancer of Paris" is a typically Arlenesque tale, its central figure being an American girl, popular in the Montmartre of Paris. Her tragedies and romances form a screen story of unusual distinction and charm.

The story tells of the relentless pursuit of a woman by a man and of the manner in which the woman fights back, her soul embittered by the tactics and deeds of her opponent. Dorothy Mackaill has the title role. She gives a performance strikingly different from anything she has attempted heretofore.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-0 p.m.—THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
SALONIC 1
MERIED 2
FERDINAND 3

2-30 p.m.—THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
PACK UP 1
LADY JUNIOR 2
SAINTLY SOVEREIGN 3

3-0 p.m.—THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
HANNONIA 1
BELL'S LIFE 2
TRISTAN 3

3-30 p.m. THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 9 furlongs.
BELAN 1
COSSACK 2
AMARA 3

PLATE Div. I.—Distance 9 furlongs.
PLATE Div. I.—Distance 9 urlongs.
MUTASHAR 1
PEKIN 2
RIYAD 3

4-30 p.m.—THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
DARK BLUE 1
RADHAPIARI 2
VAINQUEUR 3

5-0 p.m.—THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1-1/2 miles.
KILINDINI 1
FUN OF THE FAYRE 2
DICKY BIRD 3

5-30 p.m.—THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.
VENTOSE 1
QUINCY 2
CAP-A-PIE 3

6-0 p.m.—THE WELLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
THE COUNT 1
DARIAL II 2
MY LORD 3

6-30 p.m.—THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs
KUMMERUZZAMAN 1
SILVER THRUSH 2
AMIN 3

SENEX'S DOUBLE:
VENTOSE and SALONIC.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

The Cabinet has sent Sir Miles Lampson instructions for communication to Mr. O'Malley laying down the general lines on which negotiations with Mr. Chen can continue. It is pointed out that Sir A. Chamberlain announced last week his readiness to authorise the signing of the Agreement. It is, therefore, hoped since Mr. Chen also is reported to be agreeable to sign that all obstacles may be eliminated and that if the agreement is signed it may be the beginning of a general settlement.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Sir Frederick Whyte has definitely decided not to stand for Leith in Liberal interest.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Shanghai.—A large portion of Sun-Chuan-Fang's army continues to retreat towards Kiangsu. 4,000 more retreating soldiers are at present in the main railway station here, which is on the border of the international settlement. Streams of refugees are arriving, and the railway has been completely blocked for several miles to the north-west of Hangchow, within which, it is estimated, that there are at least 30,000 of Sun's troops. Telegraphic communication with Hangchow has been interrupted, and so it is impossible to verify the local Nationalist statements that the Northerners looted and partially burned the city before they left, and that the Southerners have captured Ningpo, 90 miles South-east of Hangchow.—Reuter.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

In the coursing at Altcar in the final of the Waterloo Cup, A. Gordoon Smith Golden Seal beat N. Dunns Demetrius. Betting was seven to two on Golden Seal. On the night of the draw Golden Seal was three to one, and Demetrius, 100 to 1 against. F. Pilkingtons Pentonville, the favourite, 15 to 2 against was beaten in the first round.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Tokyo.—It is learned that the Japanese reply to the American disarmament proposals will probably be ready next week. It is generally believed that acceptance will be made contingent on five Washington Treaty Powers agreeing to assemble.—Reuter's Special.

CHANGING PLACE OF HUBLI COTTON MARKET.

INFLUENTIAL DEPUTATION WAITS ON MINISTER.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. L. C. West, S. B. Samoilys, G. M. C. Macgowan, K. H. McCormach, H. P. Mody, R. D. Patel, S. D. Saklatwala, J. A. Diveche and Mr. Sorabji, waited upon the Hon'ble Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Kt., Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government at the Secretariat yesterday the 18th inst., to represent the disadvantages to the cotton interest at Hubli by the proposed removal of the present cotton market to a distant site.

Sir Thomas Strangman, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. S. K. Habibullah and V. R. Bengari, represented the views of the deputation.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	February 18.
Previous Closing Rate	14.07
To-day's Opening Rate	14.10
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	14.12
Difference	+.05

LIVERPOOL.

	February 18.
Previous Closing Rate	7.57
To-day's Opening Rate	7.62
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	7.65
Difference	+.08

Sewri Closing	292-8-0
Khandi	292-4-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

	London, Feb. 18.
Silver Ready	26-8-0
Difference	0-6-0 lower
Silver Forward	26-5-0
Difference	0-6-0 lower

Tone of Market:—China sold.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 27 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, SHIPPING, INSURANCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING Students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C.A. LL.B.) INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. CH. I. I.) COMPANY SECRETARIES (F.I.S.A.) and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSES (L.C.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.) may, wherever desirable, be taken as an additional tacked in Course as that Profession is now getting overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1927.

NO MORE RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

We are not at all surprised at the broad features of the Railway Budget which was presented yesterday by Sir Charles Innes in the Legislative Assembly and Sir Clement Hindley in the Council of State. The actual results of railway administration during 1926-27 are disappointing. In 1925-26 the return on the lines was 5.31 per cent. and it was possible to transfer 549 lakhs to general revenues and 379 lakhs to railway reserves. The revised estimates for 1926-27 show a net return of only 4.77 per cent. The Government budgetted for gross receipts amounting to Rs. 102.58 crores and gross expenditure, including interest charges, of 92.13 crores and after deducting the loss on the strategic lines expected a surplus of 871 lakhs. Out of this profit it was expected to pay the contribution of 601 lakhs to the general revenue and to transfer 270 lakhs to the railway reserves. The actuals have fallen much below the expectation. Owing to the fall in the gross receipts by 4 1/4 crores and an increase in the loss on strategic lines the final result for 1926-27 is that there is a net surplus of only 504 lakhs instead of 871 lakhs. As the net contribution payable to the general revenues is 601 lakhs, the Government have to draw upon the railway reserve to the extent of 7 lakhs to make good the contribution. These figures are sufficiently eloquent. The most outstanding fact is that our railways are financially working under the operation of the law of diminishing returns. We have gone beyond the highest point in rates and fares. Consequently receipts from railways were bound to fall short of the expectations. Another point, which deserves notice, is that the estimates of receipts and expenditure are still to a very large extent mere guesses. We cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that the Railway Member ought to be more cautious and careful in his estimates.

Railway receipts "inter alia" are a clear indication of the business conditions in the country. A careful perusal of the speeches of Sir Charles Innes and Sir Clement Hindley will convince anybody that the year 1926 has been one of all round depression. The volume of trade has dwindled, seriously affecting the railway receipts. It is not too much to say that the fall in the railway receipts is to a very large extent due to the monetary policy of the Government the object of which was to maintain the exchange rate at 1s. 6d. which impeded the export of Indian produce. The policy of artificially maintaining 1s. 6d. rate involved deflation which resulted in a fall in the general level of prices which in its turn adversely affected our business and trade. A careful study of the movements of crops and their prices, provides an explanation for the fall in the railway receipts. The Government may save some money on the "Home" charges by the 1s. 6d. ratio, but they have lost a good deal in railway receipts and they will find to their dismay that receipts from other sources will also fall short of the budget expectations. There is no doubt about all this because the general depression, which is mostly the direct result of the exchange policy of the Government, is bound to affect the receipts from all sources. It is proved that the railway rates and fares are screwed up to the highest point, and in the interests of the public revenues and railway administration, we suggest, with all the earnestness at our command, both to the Railway Member and to the Legislature to reduce them effectively and immediately. We may point out that there is no danger of losing revenues by a policy of reduction because by this step passenger and goods traffic will be stimulated and the actual receipts will not only not decrease but will actually increase. As a sound financier and economist, Sir Charles Innes should take this step. We find that the Government do not contemplate any reduction of rates and fares. The present rates are so high that they have ceased to be effectively productive. It is true that the railways should be run on sound commercial and business principles, and the receipts from their working should be sufficient to pay the running expenses and interest on the capital. But it must not be forgotten for a moment that railways are public utility services and as such their primary object is to render service to the community and not to make revenue out of it. The habit of looking upon railways as sources of revenue, is both wrong in principle and unjust in operation. Again, we should bear in mind that the Government are a monopolist and as such the rates charged by them should be in accordance not with the object of making the maximum profit but with that of rendering maximum service at reasonable rates. While appreciating the necessity for making a contribution to the general revenue under the existing financial conditions of India we disapprove of the habit of looking upon railways as sources of revenue.

Sir Charles Innes takes a philosophic view of the disparity between the revised and the budget estimates. Nay, he goes further and in the actual results of the current year—a deficit of three crores—he finds the strength of the position of the railways. The Railway Member has, indeed, devloped a philosophic attitude and he swims in an atmosphere of robust optimism. He says: "It seems at first sight a serious matter that we should have to cut 4 1/4 crores of our Budget Estimate of gross receipts. But Railway earnings depend so largely on factors outside railway, or rather, I should say, human, control, that we can never be sure that our Budget Estimates of gross receipts will not be falsified by the course of the season and the state of trade." This is all true but there is no reason why the Railway Member should not be cautious in his estimates. The contribution to the general revenue is secured and to this extent there is no disturbing element. This is the benefit derived from the separation of the Railway from the General Budget.

During the current year the Government have spent 27 crores of expenditure on capital programme. They seem to be congratulating themselves on this expenditure and are providing for an equally large sum of Rs. 25 crores for the next year. Sir Clement Hindley says: "The position as regards construction during the coming years may be summarised as follows,—after opening 320 miles of new railway in the current year we expect to have under construction during 1927-28 about 100 new projects costing about 60 crores and amounting to 4,640 miles. It would perhaps be out of place to forecast any further, but if our present quinquennial programme does not come in for very drastic revision either for financial reasons or other difficulties there is no reason to anticipate any serious dropping off from this figure of 1,000 miles or other rate of progress for several years to come." This is a grand, active and forward policy of railway construction. Even Lord Irwin believes that an active policy of railway construction is the greatest need to promote India's prosperity. We appreciate the anxiety and eagerness of our rulers to construct more railways in view of the unemployment problem in Great Britain. They have already spent 650 crores on railways. We have already lost 60 crores in order to pay the guaranteed interest upto 1900 and, apart apart from the economic loss and other disastrous consequences of the one-sided and anti-Indian railway policy, we have paid heavily by a rapid construction of railways and by utilising all our savings and borrowings for the purpose. We need more transportation facilities. We need more railways. But we need other things as well. Our transport problem has two aspects—internal and external. If the Government are keen and eager to develop railways for internal transportation, why are they very apathetic about the roads? Again, our external trade is now worth nearly 700 crores and is carried on in foreign ships. If the Government are anxious about internal transportation, why are they so indifferent about an Indian mercantile marine? Why have they neglected the development of our river transportation? We have spent much more on railways than we can afford. For the present let us cry a halt and direct all the funds available to the construction of irrigation works and the building of a mercantile marine. The legislature should refuse to sanction any capital programme. They expect to spend 20 crores every year on capital programme from the annual savings of the people, which according to Sir Basil Blackett do not exceed 15 crores. If, therefore, all our capital is to be locked up in railway construction, what a bright prospect we have for industrial development! To sum up: The future of railway programme is precarious. Railways are already working under the law of diminishing returns. The Legislature must, therefore, insist on reduction of rates to stimulate revenue, suspension of capital programme, more rapid Indianisation of service and the manufacture of as much of railway requirements as possible in the country and, above all, retrenchment in the establishments which are top-heavy.

IS IT NOT FAMINE?

So at last, the Government of Bombay have thought it fit to issue a belated statement about the conditions of famine—or scarcity nearly verging on famine—that prevail in several parts of the Presidency. We regret that the Government have not shown a correct appreciation of the situation in many areas while they appear to be anxious to take credit for full or partial suspensions of land revenue in some severely-affected villages. But we must first condemn the supercilious air with which Government talk of "dispelling rumours," of "severe famine." For, is not the situation, which has compelled our halting bureaucracy to concede suspensions on such a large scale in areas as far away as Dhandhuka and Bijapur, really serious, whether officialdom cares to call it famine or scarcity? And does not the communique itself admit the almost total ruin of rabi crops in many talukas and does it not refer to the operation of many famine measure like the starting of works, doles to inferior village servants and also to the infirm and the decrepit? So it is sheer hypocrisy to ignore facts and not to describe the present situation by its proper term. Coming then to details, while we find district officers doing less than their duty in suspending the land revenue demand in fewer villages than need it, and even ready to give takavi loans —which involve agriculturists in future troubles—they appear to be less humane towards the men and women under their charge than towards the cattle in their areas. For, while they have already opened some of the kabdi stocks that have been stored up in the past for the benefit of the cattle, Government appear to be amazingly callous in not providing any work for the thousands of people who are destitute and starving. As Mr. Seth has pointed out in his statement published elsewhere in this issue, the two works to which the communique pompously refers, have been already closed for want of funds and while they were on, hundreds, perhaps thousands, had to be turned away for want of accommodation. Mr. Seth now appeals to Government to grant funds on a liberal scale that test works may not have to be closed down just when their necessity is thoroughly established. But Government have certainly shown an even more heartless attitude towards the grievances of the ryots of Bijapur. While the dates of the first instalment are fast approaching Government have evidently contented themselves with leaving the fate of the district to the tender mercies of the District Officer who has not yet succeeded in squaring up the claims of justice with the exigencies of revenues. This is, indeed, quite reprehensible—only surpassed however by more reprehensible misrepresentations about the needs of the people. For, in spite of categorical statmeents made by many reliable correspondents and even the President of the District Congress Committee, Government have the hardihood to state that "there is no unemployment and the Public Works contractors are still short of labour." But do Government deny all that we have heard about the summons being not received by most of the villagers who are on all accounts said to be migrating to Bombay and Poona in search of employment? We are sure the leaders of the district will take up the Government's challenge and prove the immediate need of opening works. At any rate the tardy explanation now tendered by Government makes it all the more necessary that the whole matter should be discussed on the floor of the Legislative Council and we have no doubt all the popular parties will give their united support to the adjournment motion Mr. Jamnamdas Daulatram proposes to move next week in the Council.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S OPPORTUNITY.

It is now an open secret that the finances of Bombay are in perilous state. The budget statement which Sir Chunilal will present to the Council will announce a deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs for the next year and of 75 lakhs for the current year. This deficit is largely the results of that huge financial misadventure, the Lloyd's Folly, and of the failure to carry out proper retrenchment in the spending departments that admit of retrenchment without damaging the legitimate development of the Presidency. We need hardly specify these departments. The Police Department is top-heavy, the District Administration and the Secretariat charges could be considerably reduced without affecting the efficiency of the government machinery, while the abolition of the Commissionerships, the costly and unnecessary post-boxes is long over-due. It is true that the fullest retrenchment in all these directions will not, perhaps, meet the whole of the deficit, but it would be an earnest of official bona fides if Government tackle them first. The resignation of Dr. Paranjpye affords them an excellent opportunity permanently to reduce the Ministerships to two, which would mean proportionate reduction in the Secretariat establishment and the Executive Council when the occasion arises. The opportunity is also a challenge to Sir Leslie Wilson who, if he is earnest in his desire for more hospital accommodation and University reform, must offer these hostages to fortune and make the savings we have suggested. We understand the Retrenchment Officer has recommended that the work of Government can be carried on even with two Ministers and two or three Executive Councillors as in fact it used to be carried on by three Councillors upto 1920.

Of course, even if retrenchment along these lines are effected, the finances of the Presidency will not be placed on a sound footing. In fact, the financial house of the Presidency cannot be put in order until the entire financial organization of Government is recast from top to bottom. Putting aside the budget of the Government of India, Bombay could easily square its deficit of and for this year only—assuming other retrenchment is not feasible—by levying a surcharge, somewhat on the lines of the Town Duty, on such noxious luxuries as foreign wines and liquors and high-priced cigars and cigarettes imported in the Presidency, for the benefit of the Presidency purse. The Government of India are bound to treat Bombay's demand of this kind with indulgence, especially as in other directions they have hampered and handicapped it enormously.

PARTIES IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

WANTED A COALITION.

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Dehlavi has been elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council by an overwhelming majority. The Government bloc, which consists of 28 members, voted solid for him as evidently Government were anxious to placate the Muslims among whom there is considerable heart-burning owing to Government's deliberate rejection of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah. But the absence of Sir Ibrahim from the presidential chair will be most keenly felt by the whole Presidency. For, Sir Ibrahim was the best and most efficient President any Provincial Council has had after the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. And from Sir Ibrahim to Mr. Dehlavi there is, indeed, a great fall. Whatever his failure as a Minister, Mr. Dehlavi, who possesses tact and ability, will, I hope, show sufficient independence in his work and carry on the tradition of the chair in a successful manner.

THE VITAL PROMLEM.

The election of the President being over, members of the Council are considerably exercised over the election of the Deputy-President. Mr. Dadubhai's party has put up Mr. H. B. Shivdasani as a candidate for the post. Mr. Lalji Naranji's party is supporting the claims of Mr. Natvarlal Mazumdar, while Mr. Angadi is the non-Brahmin candidate. Brisk canvassing is going on and it is evident that whichever cadidate succeeds will owe his success to the Government bloc and its ally, the Sind contingent. And this naturally leads me to consider the position of the Ministers "vis-a-vis" the Council Ostensibly each of the three Ministers,—and I expect that the announcement of Mr. G. B. Pradhan's appointment will be made in a day or two—has a following of his own, but, in practice, the Ministers will have to depend entirely on the official and nominated members; for, so long as the Opposition groups do not evolve a common programme of action in the Council, a Minister may find some of his measures supported by his group and opposed by other groups. At present, the various groups have been too busy about the election of the President and the Deputy-President to give serious thought to the most vital problem that faces them, namely, the organisation of an effective Opposition which will give successful battle to Government in all their unpopular measures, compel them to put their financial house in order by a policy of vigorous retrenchment, and put the Ministers on their good behaviour.

AN EYE-WASH.

From the information that I gather, I find that not only are no steps being taken to organise such an opposition, but that efforts are being made to keep the various groups divided. The Swarajists, for instance, are being persuaded to merge themselves into Mr. Dadubhai's Party in order to isolate Mr. Lalji Naranji's group. The bait offered to the Swarajists is the understanding unanimously arrived at at the meeting of the Council Nationalist Party held on the 7th instant that "the Hon. Mr. D. B. Harilal Desai be given an opportunity to send in his resignation and that if he fails to send in his resignation the Party will proceed to resolve at its next meeting that he automatically ceases to be a member." The understanding is merely an eye-wash; for how is it possible, for a party—the majority of whose members appended their signatures to a letter to the Governor pledging support to Mr. Harilal Desai—to repudiate him? As a matter of fact, apart from the personal factors involved, there is no difference whatever in the policies and programmes of Mr. Dadubhai's party and Mr. Lalji Naranji's party and if the Swarajists are being induced to join the former the object in view is merely to satisfy personal vanities. The real need of the moment is a coalition of all progressive forces by the elimination of all personal factors and the only sensible course that the Swarajists can follow is to make the path smooth for such a Coalition by actively promoting it or, by refraining to merge themselves in Mr. Dadubhai's party to let time do that beneficent work.

MUSLIM MEMBERS' OPPORTUNITY.

The Muslim members, especially those belonging to the Presidency, have also an excellent opportunity of making a notable contribution towards the evolution of an effective popular Opposition. The Muslim members number 28, of whom 15 come from Sind. Sir Ghulam Hussein is the ostensible leader of the Sind bloc but

(Continued on page 11.)

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL.

IS IT FEASIBLE?

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Sir Norman Walker, the Chairman of the Examinations Committee of the British Medical Council, has been at present touring in India inspecting the medical institutions with a view to ascertain and report the progress of medical science in this country. It is well known that we, in India, have not got a General Medical Council of our own as Great Britain and other independent countries. For the last four years the medical institutions in this country, ostensibly under the jurisdiction of our Universities, have been subjected to the humiliating control of the British Medical Council—an unprogressive Trade Union in Great Britain—which has got the supreme monopoly of certifying the medical standard for India. The British Medical Council annually inspects our medical institutions by its own representative and recommends for us a standard of medical instruction and equipment. This year Sir Norman Walker comes to this country a second time on the same mission.

IS IT NOT A HUMILIATION?

We are all beholden to British science for what it has done in the past to elevate the medical profession in this country, but all the same, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that time has come when our medical profession should rid itself of the shackles of foreign domination. Is it not a standing shame that our medical profession should have no control, and voice, in laying down a standard of medical instruction for India and should always look to Britain for inspiration and guidance today and for ever? It is at a loss to understand why India should not have her general Medical Council constituted under statutory authority and run on parallel lines as in Great Britain. Canada and Australia have got their own Medical Councils and they are reported to be working splendidly, becaues of their independence of any foreign inspection. That the British Medical Council should insist on their domination over the Indian Medical profession is only in keeping with the general attitude of Great Britain towards India.

DOCTORS IN A FIX.

In the meanwhile our Indian doctors seem to be on the horns of a dilemma. They can neither reject nor recommend the proposal of the immediate establishment of a General Medical Council in India. The reasons for such an attitude on their part are not far to seek. The British Medical Council finally controls all the medical degress and examinations both in Great Britain and in India. No doctor can come on the British Medical Register unless he is recommended by the British Medical Council. To make matters clear if India starts a Medical Council of her own and rejects the supremacy of the British Medical Council, our Indian doctors will not be allowed to take higher medical degrees in Great Britain, in fact, the doors of the British Universities for post-graduate courses, will be closed to them. This calamity would not have meant much, had India been a free country or at least a self-governing dominion. Even to-day the medical degress in the Unted States are not given the same academic status in England, but Americans care little whether the British Medical Council honours their degrees or not. Even Canada and Australia are in a position to defy England in this respect but when we turn to India we have to hang down our heads in utter shame and humiliation. Educated young men in India seem to have a craze for British degrees, and this is, in a way, natural in the circumstances. Most of our young doctors are debarred from entering the superior medical service in India, unless they have got the necessary British qualificotions. This bring us to the situation and it is not a comfortable one, that unless and until we are prepared for any amount of sacrifice as a necessary price for our freedom, we have got to submit meekly to whatever kind of domination and humiliation is inflicted upon us.

WHERE DO WE STAND?

So far as the progress of our medical science is concerned we have every reason to be optimistic about our future. When Sir Norman Walker visited this country last time and that was only five years ago, our midwifery training was very inefficient. It was only in Madras that our hospitals could give a satisfactory account in that branch of medial science. But we have wonderfully improved since and to-day, even in Sir Norman Walker's estimation, our midwifery training is everything that can be wished for in the circumstances. Other medical training has also immensely progressed during these few years. The new medical college in Bombay entirely manned by Indians, has exploded the long-standing myth that Indians by themselves are not capable of running a first-class educational ins-

(Continued on page 11)

Notes of the Day.

A Significant Move.

The attitude of the Powers towards China can now be summed up in the familiar phrase "everybody for himself and Devil take the hindmost." England sighs for the day when the Powers acted in concert and coereed China in harmonious co-operation. But now Germany and France have no cause of quarrel with either Peking or Canton, Belgium showed her willingness very early during the present troubles in China to conclude separate treaties, America is looked upon by Chinese Nationalism as the one Power which thoroughly sympathises with its aims and in regard to Japan, although anxious to adopt the most correct diplomatic attitude with respect to the British "adventure" in China, she is equally anxious to secure amicable relations with Canton, on her own account. It is a significant move which the Kuomintang makes when it sends the son-in-law of Sun Yat Sen to Japan as the Nationalist diplomatic representative, with the full approval of Japan who is ready now to negotiate with him so far as Japanese rights in South China are concerned. Just at present she will not go so far as to recognise him as the Cantonese minister but there is no doubt she is on the way towards it.

A Preposterous Demand.

Lord Delamore makes a preposterous demand in his election manifesto when he says that the White settlers is Kenya must be assured of an elected majority over all the other parties in the Kenya Legislative Council. Lord Arnold, one of the few Labour peers in the House of Lords drew attention to this demand of Lord Delamere on Thursday and asked Government to state their views regarding the same. As he very properly pointed out, the acceptance of the demand by the Imperial Government would mean handing over the administration of Kenya to a small privileged class. How small that class is can be gauged by a consideration of the population figures in Kenya Colony. The White settlers, who consider themselves to be the privileged class, number only 10,000, while there are about 23,000 Indians and two and a half million Natives in the Colony. Lord Delamere's demand, if accepted, would be a gross violence of the agreement reached on the question of Indian representation on the Council in 1923, and the delivery of the Natives into the hands of the White colonists. It is fortunate that the Baldwin Government, as their reply to Lord Arnold's inquiry shows, are well aware of this, but they should also bear in mind that the Kenya White Paper of 1923 does not do justice to Indians too.

Scandalous Interference.

But for President Patel's sturdy independence and his desire to be strictly impartial in the execution of his duties, the popular representatives in the Assembly would not have had a chance of raising a debate on the Khargpur shooting incident by way of moving an adjournment motion. Mr. Patel allowed it pointing out to the Government benches whose occupants rose in protest that all he was concerned about was whether the motion was in accordance with the rules. What pledges any particular party had given regarding the question of the strike was no affair of his. The debate thus fortunately allowed, brought out the fact that Government had most scandalously interfered with the most ordinary liberty a citizen can enjoy—that of transmitting news through any recognised channel. It was disclosed that the Telegraph Department had held up a telegram to the Assembly members from Mr. Giri on the ground that section 374 gave them the right to do so. This is a ridiculous use of the section and such use must be at once stopped.

A Just Demand.

The demand of the Andhras for a separate Province of their own with a full measure of self-government which was ably voiced by Mr. Ramdas in his resolution in the Council of State, is a just one based on grounds of cultural and linguistic affinities. They have none of these with their neighbours, the Tamilians, with whom they are now grouped together in that conglomerate Presidency of Madras where people with three separate linguistic and historical traditions find themselves under one political administration purely for official convenience. Mr. Ramdas found that official opposition to his proposal was based on the flimsy grounds that no resolution demanding separation had been moved in the Madras Legislature and that there was no unanimity of opinion amongst the Andhra districts on the subject. The suggestion that the Madras Council ought to have passed such a resolution was unfair as the Andhra representatives in it are far too few to get it passed. That they are yearning for a separate Province was the experience of Sir Sankaran Nair. Here is an authoritative opinion which the Government cannot continue to ignore.

The Council President.

Mr. Dehlavi gets the consolation prize of the presidentship of the Council. We congratulate him on his election and wish him success. The overwhelming majority of votes cast in his favour are a measure of the confidence the Council has in him and we trust Mr. Dehlavi's work will amply justify that confidence. Mr. Dehlavi has neither the varied experience of public life nor the consummate ability of his predecessor whose loss, thanks to the misguided action of Sir Leslie Wilson, will keenly be felt by the Council. But Mr. Dehlavi can do much, to compensate for the loss by following the tradition of courage and independence set up by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.

A Lesson from Afghanistan.

In a lecture at the St. Stephen's College, Delhi, Captain Patwardhan, the ex-officer from the Afghan Aire Force, dilated upon the happy relations that subsisted between the Hindus and the Muslims in Afghanistan There is a desire in that country on the part of both the communities to live on the friendliest terms with each other and His Majesty King Amanullah fosters this reciprocity of good feeling by his impartial attitude towards both the communities. This is a fact to which Mr. G. K. Nariman has already drawn attention in his articles in the "Chronicle." He exhorted his countrymen in that record of his personal observations of conditions in Afghanistan, to take a lesson from it. It is significant that in Afghanistan which is wrongly supposed by some people in this country to be backward such harmony of communal feeling should be promoted while in "advanced" India there exists so much communal bitterness.

PASSENGERS' BURDEN TO GO ON.

FALL IN RAILWAY REVENUE.

25 CRORES TO BE SPENT ON CAPITAL WORKS.

MAHIM CHORD SERVICE BREAKS THE RECORD.

2 CRORES FOR G. I. P. ELECTRIFICATION.

The Railway Budget for the year 1927-28 was presented yesterday in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Sir Charles Innes, the Commerce Member, and in the Council of State by Sir Clement Hindlay, the Chief Commissioner for Railways.

While the year 1925-26 showed a falling ff from the exceptional prosperity of 1924-25, the present year has shown signs of further contraction of earnings with the result that the total net gain on commercial lines is likely to be 2-3|4 crores less than budgetted or 7.75 crores. Deducting the loss on strategic railways, the net gain will be 5.94 crores as against 8.71 budgetted for and instead of being able to add 2.70 crores to the reserves, 7 lakhs will have to be withdrawn from themfor paying the fixed contribution of 601 lakhs to general revenues.

For the year 1927-28 gross receipts on commercial lines are estimated at 100.40 crores and total expenditure at 91.47 crores. A gain of 8.93 crores on commercial lines is estimated which will be reduced to 7.10 crores after deducting the loss on strategic lines. The contribution to general revenues based on the results of 1925-26 is 5.48 crores and there is thus the prospect of transferring 1.62 crores to railway reserves.

The capital expenditure during the year 1926-27 was 27 crores, which includes over 4 crores for buying the Delhi-Umballa KalkaRailway.

For the next year the capital expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 25 crores, 7.62 crores for new lines and 17.38 crores for open line works.

The Railway Board contemplates a re-examination of financial prospects of a trunk-line connecting Bombay and Sind.

There is no announcement about reduction in fares, but a provision of Rs. 2-1|4 crores is made for the improvement of the tandard of comfort for lower class passengers, such as water supply, waiting rooms and halls, refreshment rooms, booking arrangements, and improvement to coaching stock.

3-1|2 crores have been allotted for electrification scheme, and G. I. P. snatches 2 crores out of this. The projects include the electrification of the main line from Bombay to Igatpuri and Poona.

RE-EXAMINATION OF BOMBAY-SIND PROJECT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The Railway Budget was presented today in the Legislative Assembly by Sir Charles Innes, and in the Council of State by Sir Clement Hindley. In both Houses there was a large attendance, and the public galleries were full.

The Hon. Sir Charles Innes, Member in charge of the Railways, in presenting the Railway Budget for 1927-28 in the Legislative Assembly yesterday said:—

I rise to present the Railway Budget for 1927-28 and I confess that I do so with a certain sense of embarrassment. For after having made one farewell speech on the Railway Budget, it is awkward to have to make another. I can only plead that my predicament is not one of my own seeking, and for that reason I feel that I can claim the sympathy of the House.

As usual, the Budget which I am presenting is not merely a departmental compilation. In preparing it we have had the assistance of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways, we were handicapped this year by the fact that the Standing Finance Committee for Railways naturally went out of existence when the last Assembly was dissolved, and that this House was not able to elect a new one until January 25th last. Thus, we were not able to spread the examination of the figures over a period of several weeks as was the case last year. But when the Committee was constituted, Mr. Parsons lost no time in placing the Budget before it, and I understand that at considerable sacrifice of personal convenience and by dint of much hard work for which we owe them grateful thanks, the Committee was able to make a very thorough examination of the Budget. In the Budget papers which will shortly be circulated, Hon'ble Members will find some changes which I hope they will appreciate. In the first place, we have prepared the statement of railway revenue and expenditure in foolscap instead of octavo form. We have made this change because in the Budget debates of last year there was some complaint that the figures could not be studied without an undue strain on the eyes. Secondly, a feature of the Budget papers this year is the provision of maps and diagrams. We have appended to the explanatory memorandum a Railway map of India which will enable the Hon'ble Members to see at a glance what new lines we propose to construct, and what new lines we propose to survey. Then in the pink books will be found a sketch map of each Railway system showing exactly how we are developing and how we hope to develop the system. In addition, each book contains a diagram which gives full information as to the gauge of each extension, its length and cost and the progress we hope to make in each of the next 5 years. Our object of course is to enable Hon'ble Members readily to grasp what our programme is for the extension and development of the Indian Railway system and to see whether we have made provision for particular new lines in which they may be interested.

As this Assembly is a new Assembly some Hon'ble Members may not be aware of the practice we have established in the last two years. It is the custom now for Hon'ble Members, when they give notice of motions for reductions, to add a few words to indicate the nature of the subject they wish to bring up for discussion. This procedure is of great assistance to the House generally and to Government Members in particular, and I should be very grateful if it could be repeated this year.

3. Full explanations of the figures in the Budget are given in the Budget Memorandum, in the explanations attached to each of the Demands for Grants and in the pink books for individual railways. Following my usual custom, therefore, I propose to confine myself to a brief review of the more important figures, and to some account of the more important activities of the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF 1925-26.

I need not spend time over the actuals of 1925-26. It was a good year for Railways though not as good as 1924-25. In my Budget speech last year, I told the House that we expected to have a net surplus (that is, the gain from commercial lines minus the loss on strategic lines) of 877 lakhs, and that we expected that we should transfer 532 lakhs to General Revenues and 345 lakhs to Railway Reserves. Actually we did a little betfer than we anticipated. I will not go into the figures in detail, for they are given in the Administration Report for 1925-26. But in the result we transferred 549 lakhs to General Revenues and our Reserves benefited to the extent of 379 lakhs. Th return on Budget lines in 1925-26 was 5.31 per cent., and if this figure is not quite so good as in the exceptionally prosperous year of 1924-25, when the return was as high as 5.85 per cent., it is better than any of the other post-war years and better than it was in 1913-14.

REVISED ESTIMATE FOR 1926-27.

I am sorry to say that I cannot give as favourable an account of the probable financial results of the current year. We budgetted on commercial lines for gross receipts amounting to 102.58 crores and gross expenditure, including interest charges of 92.13 crores. That is we counted on a gain from commercial lines of 10.45 crores, and deducting an anticipated loss on strategic lines of 174 lakhs, on a net surplus of Rs. 871 lakhs. On the basis of these figures, we expected not merely to be able to pay our net contribution of 601 lakhs to General Revenues but also to transfer 270 lakhs to our own Reserves. But we now know that our budget figures are not likely to be realised. We now estimate that our gross receipts will be 98.31 crores or 4 1/4 crores less than our budget estimate, and that our total charges will be 90.56 crores, or 157 lakhs less than our estimate and that the gain from commercial lines will be 775 lakhs instead of 10.45 crores. The loss on strategic lines is now put at 181 lakhs instead of 174 lakhs, and the final result is that we now expect a net surplus of 594 lakhs instead of 871 lakhs. The net contribution payable under the Government to General Revenues is, as I have said, 601 lakhs. We expect, therefore, to have to draw on our Reserves to the extent of 7 lakhs to enable us to pay our dues to General Revenues. As Clause 4 of the Convention shows, that is the primary purpose for which these Reserves exist.

6. These figures are disappointing, but I confess that I take a philosophical view of them. It seems at first sight a serious matter that we should have to cut 4 1/4 crores off our budget estimate of gross receipts, but railway earnings depend so largely on factors outside railway, or rather I should say human, control that we can never be sure that our budget estimates of gross receipts will not be falsified by the course of the season and the state of trade. And this is what has happened in the current year. Up to the end of July, in spite of reductions in passenger fares and coal freights, we were ahead of the earnings of last year. The monsoon seemed promising, and we had hopes of a really good year. The prospects took a turn for the worse, and now we expect our earnings from goods traffic to be worse than our estimate by 2 1|2 crores and our earnings from pas-

(Continued on page 12).

BOMBAY COUNCIL OPENS

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

MR. DEHLAVI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

With great pomp and ceremony the third Bombay Legislative Council under the Reform Act, opened exactly at two o'clock on Friday afternoon. Most of the members had come long before the proceedings commenced and canvassing for the presidential post was briskly going on in the Councillor's Library and the tiffin rooms. The important feature of the occasion was that Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. G. B. Pradhan were warmly congratulated by their friends the former on his appointment to the India Council and the latter for his prospective appointment to the ministership of Excise and Forest. Dr Paranjpye was all in smiles chatting com-

Mr. G. B. Pradhan who, it is understood, will succeed Dr. Paranjpye as Excise Minister.

fortably with his friends and colleagues. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale were seen busy canvassing for votes.

For the first five minutes when the members entered the Council Hall, there was a lot of confusion for securing the convenient seats. The Press and visitors' galleries were fully packed. Among the distinguished guests, Dr. Paranjpye was the most prominent. He was sitting in the visitors' gallary on the front bench.

The proceedings commenced exactly at 2 o'clock when Mr. N. J. Wadia, Secretary to the Legislative Council read a message from His Excellency the Governor appointing Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan, C.I.E., O.B.E., of Larkana District, the Chairman for the purpose of swearing in of the members. The first member to be sworn in, was Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Executive Councillor and the Leader of the House. The swearing in was carried on in all its convential aspects. The member had to go to the Secretary when his name was called. He had to read aloud the oath already printed on paper. He had then to walk up to the Dais, shake hands with the Chairman and walk down the Dais by the other end. He had then to sign his name in a register kept for the purpose.

The second member to be swern in was Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, also an Executive Councillor. Messrs. Hotson and Rieu, the remaining Executive Councillors followed suit and then came the turn of the Ministers. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the Minister of Education, was the first from the Ministers to be sworn in.

Sir Gulam Hossain Hidayatulla, the Minister for Local Self-government and Secretariat, came next. Other councillors were then sworn in one after another in alphabetical order.

The "swearing in" of members took almost an hour and a quarter and was over at 3-15. Out of 113 members who constitute the total strength of the House, 104 members were present and were duly sworn in.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The "swearing in" being over the Chairman proceeded with the presidential election. Out of the six candidates on whose behalf the nominations were sent, two, viz., Mr. G. B. Pradhan and Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale had already withdrawn. There

(Continued on next page.)

DUKE OF YORK'S AUSTRALIAN TOUR

INCONSISTENT WITH POVERTY AT HOME.

LIVELY DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day moving a supplementary estimate of 7,000 sterling as grant-in-aid for Duke and Duchess of York's mission to Australia and New Zealand. Rt. Hon. McNeill hoped that the House would take an opportunity of expressing its best wishes to the expedition which was a great occasion in the history of the British Empire.

Mr. Ammon speaking for the labour front bench recognised the necessity for ensuring that the visit was carried out in a proper way but requested there should be no unnecessary expenditure.

Rt. Hon. McNeill gave this assurance and said there would be nothing in the nature of prodigality and display. The visit would be carried out with the strictest economy but without mean parsimony. But Mr. Kirkwood incurred the Speaker's censure when he was referring to the Royal "joy riders". He added it did not matter an iota whether the Duke and Duchess of York ever returned. Other Labourite backbenchers opposed the vote on ground that it was inconsistent with the poverty at home.

Dr. T. Watts, (Conservative,) asked if it was a joyride for devoted parents to leave a few months old child and go abroad in the interests of their country. Oother Conservative members scathingly and indignantly condemned "insulting display" which gave cause for "amazement and disgust" and dwelt on the importance of the value of the tour.

Mr. Shiels, Labourite, dissented from the speeches of his colleagues whom he assured that the whole of Labour movement in Australia was cordially anticipating the Royal visit.

The estimate was passed without division amid loud Ministerial cheers. The interest in the debate lay in the belief that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald tried to dissuade backbenchers from raising the issue: hence Ministerialists repeatedly called for "MacDonald". The latter sat motionless and later walked out.—Reuter.

GOVT. STILL TANTALIZING.

RUMOURS OF RELEASE OF DETENUS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18.

"Rumour is persistent in Calcutta that the release of some 40 political prisoners, including Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter, may be expected by Wednesday February 23.—Free Press.

HANGCHOW OCCUPIED BY SOUTHERNERS.

SUN CHUAN FANG'S TROOPS IN RETREAT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Shanghai.—Sun-Chuan-Fang's troops are in general retreat from Hangchow which Southerners have occupied without resistence. Ten thousand of Sun's men are concentrated at different points along Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, sixty to thirty miles from Shanghai, which seems to indicate that no further stand will be made in the Chekiang Province.—Reuter

DEFENCE OF SETTLEMENTS.

SUN'S REVERSE SEQUEL.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Shanghai.—Sun Chuan-fangs reverse in Chekiang again brings to the front the question of defence of Foreign Settlements. 650 Punjabis from Hong Kong are returning there, and therefore the defence of the International Settlement is left to 4,000 men. In addition there are local volunteers and the police making a total of shore forces apart from the marines over 8,000

21 warships are at present anchored off the town. The British landing force of bluejackets and marines available is approximately 600 American 2,300, and the French land forces do not exceed 1,500 apart from the marines. Authorities are relying more on the modern appliances of defence than on numbers. Neither in the French nor in International Settlement does there exist any anxiety on the score of adequacy of defence.—Reuter Special.

The staff of the "Madras Mail" presented a farewell address and a gold watch and chain as a souvenior of their esteem and regard, to Mr. D. Scott-Bremner, Managing Editor of the paper, who is retiring from active service and proceeding to England in a few days. Mr. Bremner has been associated with the "Madras Mail" for a period of 38 years, joining as Chief Reporter.—A. P.

STEEL BILL DEBATE.

MR. CHETTY'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

REDRESS OF B. N. RY. MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

"AGENT HAS FAILED IN HIS DUTY", SAYS MR. JOSHI.

The Assembly on Friday resumed discussion on the amendment of Mr. S. Chetty in the Steel Bill proposing the weigthed scale average system. After the closure motion was applied and carried, the House divided on Mr. Chetty's amendment which was lost by 49 to 60 votes against.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah then moved his motion of adjournment as he wanted the House to discuss the conduct of the B.N. Railway Company which had precipitated the strike. After tracing the history of the trouble he said but for the attitude of Mr. Lewis, the Acting Chief Engineer, the situation would have been easily solved.

Sir Charles Innes said the Agent of the Railway Company was very sympathetic, but the hindrance to an amicable settlement was "the influence of politicians," and as regards the use of force, he said no more than necessary violence was used.

The motion was ultimately talked out.

A Calcutta message of Friday's date says Mr. Saklatwala is leaving the city that night for Kharagpur to study the situation personally.

The Managing Director of the B.N. Railway has issued notices at Khargpur closing the workshops indefinitely.

The men of the workshops of Nagpur have decided to stop work immediately and will commence strike from to-day (Saturday).

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT.

(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, February 18.

The proceedings of to-day were both interesting and important. For one thing, there was the presentation of the Railway Budget, by Sir Charles Innes, then the important amendment of Mr. Shunmugum Chetty with reference to the Steel Protection Bill, and the adjournment motion of Mr. Jogiah, concerning the strike of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway employees at Kharagpur. Evidently, therefore, one expected to have in the House a veneer of excitement and enthusiasm. That expectation was not belied. The proceedings were certainly not dull. They might have been more exhilarating had all the members of the Congress Party been present. Of course, Sir Charles' speech was not in the usual pitch of eloquence, argument and conviction. It was all tepid, and surely it drove a few members to a sleepy drowsiness. When, however, that hour of boredom was over, the House proceeded with the discussion of Mr. Chetty's amendment. The ablest speech on behalf of this amendment was Lala Lajpat Rai's. He, indeed, gave a distinctly political connotation to the whole subject, and it had its own desired effect. It proved that the National Party in the Assembly is, in no way, a bit behind the Swarajists in their sturdy sense of nationalism and their unflinching spirit of resistance to all the caprice and waywardness of the bureaucracy. Of course, in his retorts Lalaji was the master of the hour. He readily made Sir Basil look small in the face, and with equal dexterity he silenced Mr. Jinnah and almost showed him up to the House.

In passing I have to observe how out of place it was for Mr. Jinnah to pull Lalajee by the leg when he had no ground for doing so. If, in spite of Lalaji's convincing speech, Mr. Chetty's amendment was defeated by a clean majority of eleven votes, what is to be the inference from it? Is it that all reasoning, all figures, and all facts are like balloon in the House? No, it cannot merely be that. The reason is that the Swarajist members are not taking their responsibilities seriously. A large number of them are everyday absent. They readily get some wedding, a cousin's illness and so on and so forth. Anyway they are out of Delhi. They must know that distance is still an impediment, because civil aviation is yet to come. Coming to the point I wish to say that so many absentees engender great risks in spite of it all, Pandit Malaviyajee, and Lala Lajpat Rai, last noon, went from house to house and requested the members to pull together. They did their best, but in spite of it all the amendment was defeated.

I have now to observe the adjournment motion which has been moved by Mr. Jogiah. The facts of the railway workers' strike must be known to all the readers of "The Chronicle"; but about one fact I wish to make a particular mention. On the 14th Mr. Giri, the President of the Labour Union, sent a telegram to some of the Assembly members, but it was withheld by the telegraphic authorities under section 374 of the Postal Guide, and a copy of that telegram has now been circulated here. Reading it one is at a loss to know why it had been suppressed. The adjournment motion has been warmly opposed by the Commerce Member and Sir Alexander Muddiman, seriousness did not characterise the rhetoric of Mr. Ranga Iyer. As Sir Darcy correctly opined Mr. Ranga Iyer was really rather in a buttonholing mood. The want of seriousness was redeemed and more than redeemed by the catholicity of Mr. Chaman Lal's indictment and the dignity of Pandit Malaviyaji's appeal but indeed let us remember that one swallow does not make a summer If that is so in what direction should the process of reformation lie. The mould of the elders is worthy of emulation. Whatever the fate of the amendment may be its implication is quite clear and singular This adjournment motion is not a vote of censure on the Government; it is only a method by which the members of the House want to draw the attention of the Government to the serious state of affairs and to insist on the Government's obligation to institute immediately an—'impartial!' is the very salt of the affair committee of enquiry that is all.

Before closing I wish to touch upon one amusing anecdote. As soon as Pandit Malaviyajee had sat down the Congress benches raised cries of the question be now put but the President wanted to give an opportunity for others to have their say and like cadmus dragoons up rose Mr. Neogy and after him Sir Mitra. What will cadmus do on Monday that is the question.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Though originally fixed for mere presentation of the Railway Budget for 1927-28, the sitting of the Legislative Assembly today was prolonged, and attracted a large number of visitors as, besides the interest roused by the Railway Budget, there was to be further discussion on the Steel Bill. The lobbies were also rather busy with talks about the Kharagpur strike situation in the light of information received from the strikers by post, as well as information given by the strikers' deputation which arrived in Delhi yesterday and discussed the position with members particularly interested in labour questions.

GOVTS. OPIUM POLICY.

Replying to Mr. Doraswami Iyengar, Sir Basil Blackett said that the number of licensed opium shops in the country had decreased in 1924-25 to 5,951 compared to 6,288 in 1920-21. The opium area cultivated in 1925-26 was 73,000 acres. Opium smoking, in company, had been prohibited by legislation in the Punjab, Delhi, the North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces. It was proposed to prohibit it in British Baluchistan, Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. Both Assam and Madras Governments proposed to undertake legislation prohibiting opiumsmoking altogether, while the Bombay Government proposed to prohibit absolutely the possession of chandu. The Government of the Central Provinces introduced a Bill to prohibit it, but the Swarajists threw it out in 1924 (Laughter). A system of registration and rationing was already in force in Burma and was to be introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEAGUE.

A large number of supplementary questions were addressed on the subject of Indian representation in the League of Nations' Secretriat, by Mr. Doraswami Iyengar, Mr. Rangaswami, Mr. Chamanlal, Mr. Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai and Mr. Jayakar. Lala Lajpat Rai suggested that, as in the case of other States represented at the International Labour Office, a National Correspondent should be appointed in India at the expense of the League.

Sir B. N. Mitra replied that the matter

(Continued on next page.)

BOMBAY COUNCIL. OPENS.

(Continued from previous page.)

were only four candidates in the field when voting papers were circulated among the members and they were, viz., Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, B. G. Pahaljani and M. K. Dehlavi. The election was carried on the process of elimination. Messrs. Joe Addyman and Sir dar G. N. Mujumdar were appointed scrutineers by the Chairman to count the votes. The result of the first scrutiny was declared at 3-45. The whole House was standing on the tip-toe of expectancy when the Chairman rose to announce the result. Mr. Ali Mohamad Khan Dehlavi got 65, the highest number of votes. Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai got 19, Mr. B. G. Pahaljani 12 and Mr. R. G. Pradhan 8. The defeated candidate scored 39 votes altogether. There was no necessity of having the second scrutiny as the successful candidate got more than half the total number of votes and 26 votes more than the combined votes of his opponents. Mr. M. K. Dehlavi was, therefore, duly elected as the President of the Bombay Legislative Council subject to the sanction of the Governor.

There were scenes of jubilation in the House when the announcement was made and the members were rushing to Mr. Dehlavi to congratulate him on his splendid success. Mr. B. G. Pahaljani cordially shook hands with the President and asked him to proceed with the affairs in a spirit of independence. Mr. Dehlavi was almost overpowered by the enthusiastic reception he was accorded by his friends. He promised impartiality and in exchange asked the wholehearted support of the House.

The business of the day being over, the Chairman consulted the leader of the House as to the future programme of business. It was decided that the House should be adjourned till 12 noon to-day.

ANALYSIS OF VOTING.

Many a member in the House was surprised when it was announced that Mr. Dehlavi had scored 65 votes. It is perfectly presumable that every one of the nominated members must have voted for him. Besides there were the Mohammedans and most of the Independents who must have stood the newly-elected President in good stead. It is understood on good authority that the Governor wanted to favour both Mr. G. B. Pradhan and Mr. M. K. Dehlavi with the two posts that were lying vacant. It must have been pre-arranged that Mr. Pradhan should be installed in the Ministerial post and in exchange his party should unanimously vote for Mr. Dehlavi in his presidential election. The result of the election and particularly the withdrawal of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale from the contest for the presidential post have fully justified the presumptions. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai secured only the votes of his own party, a part of which must have gone to both Messrs. Pahaljani and R. G. Pradhan. He was hopeful till the last moment even though he knew it thoroughly well that he would not secure a single vote from the nominated group. Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and B. G. Pahaljani got the support of their personal friends only. There was no party feeling in voting for them.

MR. G. B. PRADHAN AS MINISTER.

It is almost certain now that the Governor will make an official announcement to-day of the appointment of Mr. G. B. Pradhan to the Ministership of Excise and Forest. It is further understood that the Governor would have liked Mr. Pradhan as the President of the House but it was Mr. Pradhan who preferred the Ministership to Presidentship. It is true that both Messrs. Pradhan and Dehlavi saw their way through, and they deserve to be congratulated on their success.

TO-DAY'S BUSINESS.

The Council meets to-day at 12 noon and proceeds with the election of Deputy President. After that there will be the nomination of four Chairmen by the President and then the House will be adjourned till Monday 2 p.m.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building.
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone . . . . . No. 22560

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.
MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St.,
BOMBAY.

FUND FOR BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

DEPUTATION WAITS ON GOVERNOR.

LATTER'S SYMPATHETIC REPLY.

In pursuance of the Reslution in that behalf, a Deputation consisting of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor, and members of the Syndicate waited upon His Excellency the Chancellor at the Secretariat on Thursday.

The Vice-Chancellor informed His Excellency that the Senate are anxious that early action should be taken to give effect to the recommendations of the University Committee as modified by the Senate, and added that the more important matter was the question of the provision of the necessary funds for carrying out the recommendations, as the great handicap of to the University of Bombay has always been the want of funds. An annual grant of rupees three lakhs was urgently needed for putting on a proper basis post-graduate instruction in the University.

His Excellency, in reply, expressed himself in full sympathy with the desire of the University for the provision of necessary funds for carrying out the various recommendations of the Committee. He informed the deputationists that provision for an increased grant of Rs. 50,000 to the University had been made in the coming Budget, and that he would bring the facts mentioned by the Deputation before the Minister of Education and discuss with him the possibility of providing for supplementary grants later in the year. He assured the Deputation that his Government were in sympathy with the aspirations of the University, and he would do his best to support the desire of the University.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AN APPEAL.

It may not be generally known that till recently insurance business other than life was being placed mainly with non-Indian insurance companies. But during the last eight years, an appreciable change has taken place in the situation by the advent of indigenous concerns. There are to-day half a dozen composite insurance companies, viz.: The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.; the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.; the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.; the Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.; the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.; the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., all incorporated in the City of Bombay. These, except the last-named, which was formed in 1907 were started about eight years ago and have established themselves in important parts of India. Although these companies are thankful to all their patrons for even the measure of success they have been able to show, it cannot be said that they are getting a proper share of the insurance business which they ought to get from their countrymen. Is it too much to hope that in the words of appeal of Mr. S. B. Billimoria, the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Indian merchants will now awake to their sense of patriotism and utilise the services offered by the Indian insurance companies? These companies have stood the test creditably during the last eight years and have carried their obligations to their clientele in the most satisfactory manner. They have all the necessary experience and organisation to give advice on all insurance matters such as fire, marine, motor-car, etc. If all Indians who have insurances to effect do it with Indian insurance companies, they will be contributing their share towards strengthening these national institutions so that Indian insurance companies will become a great power as insurance companies in other countries are able to render a great economic service to society at large.

A STRONG RUMOUR.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, who it is believed will succeed Dr. Paranjpye, had a long interview with the Governor on Thursday and his eleventh hour withdrawal from Council Presidentship contest is significant. It is strongly rumoured that his appointment to the Excise Ministership will be announced to-day.

HON. SIR GULAM HUSSEIN HIDAYATULLAH.

TO ACT AS MINISTER OF FORESTS AND EXCISE.

The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Friday, announces that H. E. the Governor has appointed the Hon. Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah, in addition to his own portfolio, to hold charge of the portfolio of Minister of Forests and Excise temporarily, vice the Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, resigned, pending further orders.

MR. PERRY NOMINATED M.L.C.

The Gazette also states that His Excellency the Governor has nominated Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

"Chronicle" Photo.
A fine portrait of the late Maharaja of Gwalior which was unveiled in Bombay by the present Maharaja of Gwalior.

STEEL BILL DEBATE

(Continued from previous page.)

was under correspondence and an early decision was expected.

Mr. Chetty: Was it not four years ago that the subject was represented?

Sir B. N. Mitra: I want notice to answer that question.

Mr. Jayakar: Will Government reduce India's contribution to the League if its proposals are not accepted?

No reply was given.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ALLOWED.

QUESTIONS ABOUT KHARAGPUR STRIKE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

A large number of questions were asked by Sardar Katar Singh about the representation of Sikhs in the various services.

Mr. Jinnah, intervening, asked Government to make up for the paucity of the Sikhs (laughter).

Mr. Macworth Young said that in the Indian army 33 per cent. were Mahomedans, 50 per cent. Gurkhas and other Hindus, and Sikhs formed 17 per cent. The figures in the cavalry were:—4,508 Mahomedans, 4,203 Hindus and 2,582 Sikhs. The figures for the infantry were: 33,294 Mamomedans, 55,979 Gurkhas and other Hindus and 15,208 Sikhs.

QUESTION ON KHARAGPUR STRIKE.

Dewan Chamanlal put a number of short-time questions regarding the Kharagpur strike.

Sir Charles Innes gave the latest account of the reasons that led to and the manner of the dispersal of the strikers. The Agent in his latest communication had stated: "No response yet to the Union's call for a general strike. Men at all stations between Kharakpur and Bhadrak resumed, and strike is now confined to the Kharagpur-Shalimar section. Workshops remained close and all quiet. Work of station yard much improved, with new recruits who are coming in increased numbers. Mails and passenger trains running more punctually and ten goods trains are clearing accumulations at Tatanagar and Kharagpur."

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether it was true that the strike had spread to Nagpur.

The Commerce Member replied that he had given the latest information received the previous night, and had asked for more.

Mr. Chamanlal asked a question about a number of volunteers who, it was alleged, had attacked the strikers.

Sir Charles Innes took objection to the member abusing his privilege by characterising as 'attack' the action of the volunteers who had only obeyed the orders of the authorities. (Applause).

Mr. Chamanlal: Was that then hugging and kissing? (Laughter). Did the strikers actually cause any damage to person and properties before they were bayonetted?

Sir Charles: Three officers had been stoned, and the District Magistrate found that the crowd would not move in spite of the warning, and therefore, ordered their dispersal.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar asked whether it was true that one man was bayonetted through the nose?

Sir Charles said that he understood from the Agent that in one case, by accident, a bayonet struck the cheek bone of a striker, but the wound was not a serious one.

CENSOR OF TELEGRAMS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. Chamanlal, said that he was not aware of the censor of telegrams, but he would make enquiries.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT.

The President then announced that the notice of a motion for adjournment had been received from Mr. Jogiah to discuss the Kharagpur strike, the bayonetting alleged to have been resorted to by the authorities, the alleged censoring of telegrams, and the alleged failure of the authorities to settle the dispute.

The Home Member raised an objection that the motion did not raise a single issue, but a large number of issues, and was therefore out of order.

The President remarked that the Kharagpur strike raised all the issues mentioned by Mr. Jogiah.

The Home Member said that the previous day, the motion for adjournment had been dropped in view of the pledges given and fulfilled by the Commerce Member, by giving all available information.

Mr. Chamanlal said that his side of the House never gave a pledge not to move an adjournment. Sir Charles Innes' statement made the matter all the more urgent.

The Home Member contended that the motion for adjournment was given notice of, before the Commerce Member had made his statement, and, therefore, could not be justified, on the strength of that statement.

PLEA FOR PUTTING OFF DISCUSSION.

Sir Charles Innes said that the matter could be discussed fully next week when the demands for railways would be made. He had given all the information in his possession. He emphasised that the House was violating the spirit of the Rule regarding anticipation.

Pandit Motilal Nehru contested this view The President remarked that it was clear that the motion was not barred on the ground of anticipation.

Mr. Joshi said that the Agent had failed to do his duty.

The President: Why should not this question be taken up in the local Council?

The Home Member said that it was the local authority who had acted in dealing with the situation created by the strike.

The President asked the Home Member whether there was anything in the Rules which disallowed the discussion of any matter which did not directly concern the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Home Member admitted that the decision rested entirely with the Chair, but the matter was one of great constitutional importance, whether the Assembly should discuss matters which fell within the jurisdiction of the local Council, and take upon itself the duties of the local Councils.

The President: Is the Bengal Council sitting?

The Home Member: I understand that it is sitting on the 21st February, Sir.

Mr. Arthur Moore said that the House would be wasting its time by discussing the motion as no more information was available than that given by the Commerce Member.

The President finally held that the motion was in order, and as it had the necessary support, fixed 4 p.m. to-day for its discussion.—A. P.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA.

BRUSSELS CONGRESS' GREETINGS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.
Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, has received the following cable from M. Fimmen, President, and M. Gibarti, Secretary of the Oppressed Nationalities Congress at Brussels:—"This Congress is against Imperialism. It sends fraternal greetings. After hearing Mr. Lansbury and General Lu Chung the Indian, British and Chinese delegations decided in favour of concerted action for the complete independence of India and China. The Secretariat will send complete working of the resolution."

GENERAL BUDGET DISCUSSION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The President read out the Governor-General's message stating that the general budget would be presented on the 28th February in both the Chambers at 5 p.m., and that general discussion thereon would take place, in the Assembly, on the 3rd and 4th March, and, in the Council of State, on the 5th March. The voting for demands for grants would take place in the Assembly on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th and 15th March.

Sir Alexander Muddiman made a statement on the business for next week. On Monday the 21st March, motions would be made to take into consideration and pass the following Bills:—The Madras Salt (Amendment) Bill and Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill which were passed by the Council of State on the 11th February and laid on the table of the Assembly on the 14th, and also the Bill further to amend the Presidency Towns and the Provincial Insolvency Acts which were introduced on the 7th February. A motion would also be made inviting the concurrence of the House in the recommendation of the Council of State, that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the provision, maintenance and control of Light Houses in British India be refgerred to a joint committee of both the Houses, and, finally, to take up further consideration of the motion for supplementary grant in respect of aviation. The other days set aside for official business, namely, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 have been alotted to the Railway Budget, the 22nd for general discussion and the remaining days for the voting on the demands for grants.—A. P.

RAILWAY BUDGET PRESENTED.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Sir Charles Innes then presented his third Railway Budget under the scheme of separation of the Railway from the General Budget. He spoke for half an hour, and he summed up his statement expressing the hope that the estimates for next year will not be belied by circumstances beyond human control, and that the course of events will be more even. He was applauded by all sides of the House when he resumed his seat.

The Assembly then adjourned for lunch, for an hour and a half, to-day being Friday.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

ON STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18

When the Assembly met after lunch discussion was resumed on the Steel Protection Bill. Lala Lajpat Rai spoke first in support of Mr. Chetty's amendment for the average weighted duty. He did not question the motive and intention of Mr. Jinnah who did not see any Imperial preference in the Government proposals but saw only a discrimination in favour of British steel. But Lala Lajpat Rai thought that the discrimination would lead to further discriminations. Politics and economics were inter-dependent and in that Bill the "vicious principle of imperial preference" existed.

The President: This question of Imperial preference was discussed threadbare the other day. I request members not to make speeches on that issue now, but merely to touch on it.

Lala Lajpat Rai averred that even economically the principle of discrimination was unsound, and urged the House to consider the advantages of the weighted average duty which out-weighed those proposed under Government scheme.

PENALISING CONTINENTAL STEEL.

Continuing, he said, that by, penalising the use of Continental steel, they would be throwing out of employment thousands of poor Indians who were engaged in the manufacture of small articles out of Continental steel.

Official benches cried "No, no". Where are they?"

Lala Lajpat Rai instanced small manufacturies in Bombay, Poona, Gujranwala Sialkot and other places.

Mr. Jinnah said, the Tariff Board had atken into consideration the consumer's point of view, but Mr. Chetty's amendment if put into effect would be given excessive protection to Tatas and would profit the middlemen. Figures showed that under Mr. Chetty's scheme there would be an unnecessary burden of four crores on the consumer in the course of seven years but at the same time Mr. Jinnah wanted Government to see that the small traders and artisans did get the requisite protection.

OFFICIAL BENCHES APPLY FOR CLOSURE.

At this point several members of the official benches applied for the closure, but the President called upon Mr. Birla to speak.

Mr. Birla quoted figures to show that there was no profiteering on the part of middlemen. He asked the House not to be led away by the argument of Mr. Jinnah and Sir Charles Innes about profiteering when in some cases the middlemen actually lost.

Mr. B. Das said that Sir B. N. Mitra did not reflect Indian opinion on the Executive Council. Sir Charles Innes himself had said on a previous occasion that whether it was Imperial preference or preferential rates there was politics behind it. Now, however, Sir B. N. Mitra, an Indian member, poohpoohed the idea advanced by non-officials.

During Mr. Das' speech Mr. Patel left the Chair which was occupied by Dr. MacPhail.

When Mr. Das concluded it was quarter to four, and there were renewed cries from official and other benches for the closure. The House divided on the closure motion and Mr. Patel re-occupied the Chair. 57 voted for the closure and 50 against it.

MR. CHETTY'S AMENDMENT LOST.

The Amendment was put and the House again divided with the result that 60 voted against the amendment, and 49 for it.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The motion for the adjournment was then taken up. Mr. V. V. Jogiah said he wanted the House to discuss the conduct of the B. N. Railway administration in not enquiring into the repeated representations of the subordinate employees of the railway which occasioned the strike causing inconvenience to the people, and secondly, the conduct of Government of in calling out the railway auxiliary force to shoot indiscriminately not only workmen but some members of the public and in not giving warning or persuading the crowd to disperse, and lastly, in censoring the despatch of telegrams sent from the Labour Union to a large number of members of the Assembly. He reminded the House of the representation of the labourers which, it was promised, would be considered, but that was repeatedly postponed on very flimsy grounds. The chief grievances of the labourers were insecurity of service, summary dismissals without proper action, insufficiency of wages, and ill-treatment of the subordinate employees. In spite of these postponements of an enquiry into the grievances, the Labour Union advised the men against going on strike. But for the attitude of Mr. Lewis, the Acting Chief Engineer the situation would have been easily solved.

THE BAYONETTING

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer said he regretted that Mr. Jogiah had had no time to develop the main theme of grievances, namely, that there had been an indiscriminate use of bayonets and that that had been done by using Colonel Gidney's Anglo-Indian race against Mr. Joshi's labourers. (Hear, hear.) If they wanted to shoot Indians why did they not bring in Europeans? Why should Anglo-Indians have been brought in? Was that another proof of the policy of 'divide et impera'?

"DIVIDE ET IMPERA".

Colonel Gidney regretted the tone of Mr. Ranga Iyer's speech which itself was for divide et impera. It was the Railway Union and the political infusion in it that were at the bottom of the riot. Why should this House of legislators accept all that the Railway Union said in their statement, and in effect send a message for other railways to follow suit? By carrying the motion they would disorganise the railways as they disorganised the police in the Calcutta riots. Let them not be guided by telegrams sent by rioters.

Concluding Col. Gidney asked Government to see that there was no dismissal, removal or reduction in accordance with rule 14 of the Home Department. (At this stage His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey entered the Viceregal box).

Mr. N. M. Joshi said he had nothing but the interest of 10,000 men in Kharagpur who were in danger of being starved. Referring to Sir Darcy Lindsay's protest against the Tariff Bill's postponement he asked whether the Kharagpur matter was not of public importance. "Is it only pounds, shillings, and pence and not the lives of human beings that this house should go into".

AGENT HAS FAILED IN HIS DUTY.

Continuing Mr. Joshi referred to the grievances of strikers and condemned the delay in redressing them. The men were drawing rupees nine only a month, and they felt their position insecure. Even after several deputations the railway authorities treated the matter with levity. Speaking on the shooting incident Mr. Joshi drew attention to the fact that the auxiliary forces were composed of railway officers. The speaker asked if it was fair that the very officers under whom these men were working should turn out to be the military when the men struck work. This was not the first time in which the military was used for firing in the name of law and order. Governments of other countries did not use the military for such purposes. Mr. Joshi wanted an enquiry not only into the incidents of the shooting but also into the grievances of the workers. The union was under the control of mild and reasonable Mr. Giri who was the son of Mr. Jogiah. The agent had failed in his duty. Let not the Government of India fail in its duty.—

USE THE WEAPON SPARINGLY.

Sir Charles Innes, referring to the grievances of the men, said that he had never known a case in which the Agent of a railway extended so much sympathy to the railwaymen. As soon as the grievances of the men over the transfer of Mr. Naidu was brought to his notice the Agent himself took the trouble to explain the actual position. The men came back to work, but all of a sudden due to the influence of politicians a public meeting was called and resolutions were passed. Then there was a crowd marching to the station yard and preventing the running of trains etc., and

(Continued on page 11.

M. C. C. V. ALIGARH

HOME TEAM'S COLLAPSE.

TATE'S DEADLY BOWLING

Aligarh Muslim University, 1st Innings ... 86
M. C. C. 1st Innings (for 7 wkts.) ... 163

The following team has been selected to represent the Aligarh Muslim University (past and present) against the M.C.C., Hamidduzzoman Khan (Capt.), Salamuddin, Vazirahmad, Asad Ali, Wazirali, Nazirali, Iftiharuddin, S. S. Joshi, Inamul Haque Gulam Mahomed, Mahomed Hussain.

Within a couple of hours of their arrival here from Agra, the M.C.C. were in the field playing their second match against young college students. Their opponents on the present occasion being the Aligarh Muslim University (past and present students.) The tourists were without the services of Brown who is indisposed and owing to a sprain in the arm Geary rested The third man to stand out of the team was Earle who has not yet arrived here. A large number of spectators including 2,500 present students of the University and about 500 "Old Boys" among whom were Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, were present at the start of the game which was proceeded with at ten minutes to eleven. Hamiduzzam a young post-graduate student of the University and Captain of the Home Team won the toss from Gilligan and took the first innings on a matting wicket. Aligarh fared disastrously against Mercer and Tate who opened the bowling The first wicket fell with only nine runs on the board all of which were made by the retiring batsman, Salam Uddin. Three batsmen were then out one after another for obstruction. Vazir Ali was out at 14 and Tate secured the second victim for a leg bfore wicket six runs later. Mahomed Hussain who made 90 against the M.C.C. at Madras then stepped in and was not out till 34 had been reached and then a good ball from Mercer dislodged his middle stump. S. S. Joshi was soon out stepping in front of the straight ball, and Nazir Ali was sent back before scoring. Hamiduzzaman played a dashing cricket, but he was lucky. Iftiqaruddin and Inamul-Huque enlivened matters for the last wicket, the latter playing exceedingly pretty cricket. The innings came to a close at 12/45 Inamul Haque being not out.

SCORES.

Salamuddin, b Tate	... 9
Vazir Ahmad, l-b-w, b Tate	... 9
Vazir Ali, l-b-w, b Mercer	... 1
Mahomed Hussain, b Mercer	... 7
S. S. Joshi, l-b-w, b Tate	... 2
Nazir Ali, b Mercer	... 0
Gulam Mahomed, b Tate	... 11
Iftiquarudddin, b Mercer	... 22
Asad Ali, b Tate	... 20
Hamiduzzaman Khan, b Mercer	... 12
Inamul Haque (not out)	... 10
Extras	... 3
Total	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Mercer, 18 overs, 2 maidens, 52 runs, 5 wickets.
Tate, 17 overs, 5 maidens, 31 runs, 5 wickets.—A.P.

M. C. C'S FIRST KNOCK.

M. C. C. began their innings with Sandham and Wyatt, and Vazir Ahmad and Ghulam Mahomed led the attack. The latter quickly found his Karachi form and kept both batsmen on the defensive, but it was Vazir Ahmed who "drew blood," the first appealing successfully for "leg before wicket" against the Warwickshire amateur when he had made only eleven runs. Soon afterwards Vazir Ahmad gave place to Nazir Ali, Ghulam Mahomed still sharing the attack. Tate who was next in, started scoring at brisk pace, but he as well as Sandham were noticeably quiet against Ghulam Mahomed. Nazir Ali who was making the ball rise considerably had Tate all but caught, in the slips, where he had a field of four but some of Nazir's erratic deliveries were well punished by Sandham and when fifty was signalled Nazir had given considerable number of runs. Tate offered a not chance to Hamiduzzaman at cover, off the fast bowler, the ball coming to the fielder wide on the right side, and this was the only chance that the M. C. C. player gave before tea.

An hour's play had produced 72 runs, when Vazir Ali relieved Gulam Mahomed, who had a long spell, without meeting with any success. Both Sandham and Tate were indulging in short runs, and soon Tate paid the penalty by running himself out, a smart throw in by Wazir Ali breaking the wicket. The Sussex bowler had made 41 out of 97, for two wickets. Eckersley did not remain long, being clean bowled by Salamuddin and this left in Parsons. The tea interval was then taken, the total being 12, Sandham 57, and Parsons zero being not-out.

On resumption after tea, Salamuddin and Wazir Ali opened the bowling, the latter suffered at the hands of his brother Nazir Ali who dropped a very easy catch at mid-off, and some time, later, Wazir himself put down the same batsman, Parsons, in the slips, off Slaamuddin. The Warwickshire professional had an unusual amount of luck in an innings, lasting fifty minutes. A splendid catch by Asad Ali at cover terminated his career at 155 and one run later Gulam Mahomed beat and bowled Hill. Previous to this Astill had been caught in the slips by Wazir Ahmed and when the stumps were drawn at 5/15, the M. C. C. had lost 7 wickets and had made 163.

M. C. C.

Wyatt, lbw, b V. Ahmed	... 11
Sandham, l-b-w, b, Salamuddin	... 52
Tate, run out	... 41
Eckersley, b, Salamuddin	... 7
Parsons, c. A. Ali, b G. Mahomed	25
Astill, c, V. Ahmad, b, V. Ali	... 11
Boyes, not out	... 2
Hill, b, G. Mahomed	... 1
Gilligan, not out	... 0
Extras	... 13
Total (for 7 wkts.)	... 163

RUNS AT FALL OF WICKETS.
1/15, 2/93, 3/108, 4/128, 5/148, 6/155, 7/157.

PARTIES IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

circumstanced and constituted as that bloc is, its members in reality are at the beck and call of Government except when their own special interests are concerned. The Presidency Muslims may, of course, combine with their Sind conferes on questions affecting the Muslims but does it conduce to their own self-respect or to the interests of the Presidency that they should be regarded as the hangers-on of officialdom? It is time they asserted themselves. There are, I know, many among them, who are ashamed of the Muslims in the Council being regarded as he train-bearers of Sir Ghulam Hussein, that is, of the Government. Let them speak out and chalk out an independent line of their own which will be consistent alike with the interests of their community and of their country. Let them not vote as they are bidden to do by Sir Ghulam Hussein or the Government Whip, but on the merits of questions, having only the promotion of the Presidency in their mind. They must in short, work in harmony with the progressive elements in the Council. If they do so, not only will they not be false to their community, but they will also be playing a proud part in helping to realise the greatest need of the moment, so far as work in the Council is concerned, namely, a progressive, efficient and effective Opposition.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.

titution. Viewed from whatever point, there seems absolutely no reason why India should not have her own Medical Council.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

In the absence of an Indian Medical Council, the British Medical Council can do us a good turn by slackening their control and giving us more hand in the management of our own affairs. The yearly inspection of our medical institutions should be immediately discontinued. Occasional inspection, say once in five years, will work wonderfully well. Confidence begets confidence and the British Medical Council will never have any occasion to repent for the confidence we are asking them to repose in our own medical profession. They can do one more thing for us. The men who are sent to Inda to inspect our medical institutions, should be the men of reputation, men who have made their names in medical science. This will remove a long-standing grievance and our Indian medical profession will be only too glad for that.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

A PLEA FOR CHANGING DATE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

Mr. Satyamurthi has written to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary of the Congress, requesting him to change the date of the All-India Congress Committee meeting from March 19th to some time early in April, as during practically the whole of March the members of the Congress party in the various legislatures will be engaged in Budget discussions.—A. P.

U. S. ARMAMENTS PROPOSAL

BRITAIN TO CONSULT DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Delay in British Government's reply to Mr. Coolidge's naval disarmament proposals, it is explained, is due to the fact that unlike other Powers, Britain has first to consult with the Dominions.—Reuter.

STEEL BILL DEBATE.

(Continued from page 10.)

if at that stage the District Magistrate ordered the use of not fire but bayonets, then Mr. Ranga Iyer wanted him to be dismissed The District Magistrate had to act on the spur of the moment. His task was difficult.

NECESSARY VIOLENCE ONLY USED.

No more than necessary violence was used. So long as he (Sir Charles) was a member of Government, no district officer would be punished or penalised for trying to do his duty in circumstances of this kind. The versions as received by him officially and as given out by the men did not of course tally in all respects. Indeed the House was not in possession of the facts. What then was the use of an enquiry at this stage. The danger of passing this motion at this stage was that they would prolong the starvation of those men who were on strike. (Cheers).—A.P.

MOTION TALKED OUT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 18.

The adjournment motion on Kharagpur strike was talked out.—A.P.

MR. GIRI ADDRESSES MEN.

STRIKERS CALM AND FIRM.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18

Mr. Giri, President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Union, visited Shalimar, Shantrgachi and Garden Reach and addressed groups of men in informal conferences. The strikers are calm and firm.—Free Press.

INDUCING STRIKERS TO RESUME.

MG. DIRECTOR ISSUES NOTICES.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 18

Along with the notices issued by the B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union the railway authorities have also issued various notices in bold letters to induce the employees to join their duties. Previously the notices were being issued over the name of the Agent but now the notices are being issued over the name of Sir T. R. Wynne, the Managing Director, B. N. Railway.—Free Press.

WORKSHOPS CLOSED INDEFINITELY

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 18.

To-day the following notice has been issued over the signature of Sir T. R. Wynne: "As the men in the Workshps are not contended with the wages and conditions under which they have to work the Railway has come to the decision that it would be best for the parties to close the workshops for a time.

The shops will, therefore, be closed from the 16th February 1927 until such time as it seems desirable to open them again.

Men who were employed in the shops who are willing and desirous to return to work on the existing conditions and wages may up to 21st February 1927 submit their names to the Chief Mechanical Engineer who, if he considers them suitable, will find them employment without break of service.

With regard to the Loco Carriage and Traffic Staff, those who desire to remain on the Railway should give their names to their respective supriors by the 21st February 1927 as otherwise their absence will be understood by the Railway to mean that they wish to resign and obtain employment elsewhere.

Sd. T. R. WYNNE.
On behalf of the Railway Administration.

LABOUR UNION MEMBERS' INTERVIEW WITH DIST. MAGISTRATE

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 18.

The following is a report of the interview which the members of the Labour Union had with the District Magistrate on the morning of the 13th instant:—

Mr. Naidu discussing the events of the night of the 11-12th February described what happened up to the time the men left the meeting that night, which all the members present except Mr. Giri attended. The men left the meeting in order to go and ask the men of the traffic section to leave work. They went away quietly. He further stated that the crowd was not aggressive, but was bayonetted and fired upon by the volunteers. Mr. Reid then described what happened on the station platform as he saw it himself and explained that two shots in all were fired and these by the police. He positively asserted that no volunteer fired a shot. Mr. Naidu undertook to furnish evidence to the effect that they did.

Mr. Acharya described what he saw of the events at the pandal to the north of the goods yard at the time when the police were there that night. He said the executive officer, station committee, told him to put the women in safety as there might be firing. There was no firing and eventually they returned to the dramatic performance which was going on.

Mr. Reid explained that no Auxiliary Force men went to that side. He further said that the responsibility for calling these men was his and he did so because his force of police was inadequate to deal with a large and unruly mob.

The deputation urged the withdrawal of the order forbidding the holding of meetings. They said it was by holding meetings that they could get the masses to frame a proper frame of mind and they were sure such meetings would be peaceful Mr. Reid, however, did not desire to take the responsibility of withdrawing the order yet. As for the withdrawal of the Auxiliary Force, Mr. Reid said it was his intention to do so. But he wanted to guarantee protection to such workmen who wanted to go back to work.— Free Press.

Now
Drive the Car!

Only those who have driven a Dodge Brothers Motor Car BUILT RECENTLY can fully appreciate the improvements accomplished by Dodge Brothers during the past few months.

These have fully conserved the well known basic quality and dependability of the car, but have added marked refinements too numerous to set down here.

Smart body lines, attractive color combinations, impressive silence, smoothness and elasticity prove what vital and varied advantages have been added.

See your dealer and drive today's car now!

Sport Touring Car, Rs. 4,350, *Special Touring Car*, Rs. 4,200

Delivered BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Ltd.
16, New Queen's Road. BOMBAY.
Branches at LAHORE, KARACHI, and NAGPUR.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

"SAK" GOES TO KHARAGPUR.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 18

Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, M.P., who arrived here this morning is leaving for Kharagpur to-night to study the situation personaliy.—Free Press.

CASES FILED IN MIDNAPUR S. D O.' S COURT.

MIDNAPUR, Feb. 18.

Two cases have been filed to-day in the court of Khan Bahadur Abdul Gaffur, S. D. O. Sadar, Midnapur, by Babu Jyoti Prasad Chatterjee, pleader. The first case was filed on behalf of A. K. Chakravarti under Sections 352, 324 I. P. C., and the second by Mangyya under sections 323 and 324 I. P. C.—Free Press.

NAGPUR BRANCH FOLLOWS SUIT.

TO STRIKE WORK TO-DAY.

NAGPUR, Feb. 18.

Under the auspices of the local B. N. R. Indian Labour Union a meeting of the employees of the B. N. R. workshop was held this evening and resolutions fully sympathising with the strikers at Kharagpur and carrying out the mandate of the President to stop work immediately were carried. The strike will commence here from to-morrow morning.—A. P.

BENGAL TRADE UNION'S SYMPATHY.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE SUGGESTED.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

At a meeting of the Bengal Trade Union Federation, to-night, resolutions were passed (1) expressing sympathy with the Kharagpur strikers and congratulating the strikers on peaceful conduct, (2) condemning the firing on peaceful strikers and urging the Bengal Government to appoint a mixed committee enquiry of officials and non-officials, (3) requesting Sir Charles Innes, the Member-in-Charge of Railways, to bring pressure on the Bengal Nagpur administration to agree to the appointment of a committee of enquiry of the Union officials and the Assembly members with a neutral president to enquire into the grievances of the employees with a view to settlement.—Free Press.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY PROGRAMME.

CHAMBER PASSES VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Paris.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 363 votes to 136 rejecting the amendment of the Radical Socialists who sought inversion of the order of Government's Parliamentary programme which is first military reform, secondly budget and thirdly electoral reform. M. Poincare adhered to this order and pointed out that if the Chamber tackled business methodically, all three measures could be dealt with in the present session.—Reuter.

BABY WEEK AT PAREL.

As a part of the programme of National Baby Week which was opened on Monday the 14th instant, the Committee is organising a Baby Show to be held on Sunday the 20th instant at 2p.m. at the Working Men's Institute (Damodhar Thackersey Hall) Elphinstone Road, Parel. The competition is open to Indian babies of those classes whose family income does not exceed Rs. 100. Babies up to 2 years may compete and will be classified in four classes, namely from birth to 6 months, 6 to 12 months, 12 to 18 months and 18 to 24 months.

Prizes in money will be distributed to the first three successful competitors in each class and a few consolation prizes will be given to the next best. Special certificates will also be issued to the prize winners.

Lady Wilson will distribute the prizes.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN KHOJA MERCHANT

The death took place on Monday night of a prominent Khoja citizen of Bombay, Vazir Rahim Bassaria. The funeral took place on Tuesday and on Thursday the Ziarat feast was given to the whole community. The deceased was a well-known landlord and merchant of Karachi and having six years ago retired from business, settled down in Bombay and devoted himself to work on behalf of his community. He was the Chief Vazir to H. H. the Aga Khan and his death is mourned by all sections of the Khoja community.

HIGHLY PROVOCATIVE.

AUTHORITIES INTIMIDATE AND THREATEN EVICTION.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 18.

In the course of a telegram to Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and other members of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Giri, President of the Indian Labour Union, says the strike is stiffening and gradually spreading, the workmen observing strictest non-violence, despite intimidation, threats of eviction from quarters and non-payment of wages due upto January 27. Mr. Giri appeals for funds for the support of the strikers and their families.

Some commotion was caused in the labour circles when it was discovered that the flag and the sign board of the Union were removed from the Union premises. The former was found near a latrine and the latter thrown on the ground.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., who arrives in Calcutta to-day has been invited by the Labour Union to visit Kharagpur.

The District Magistrate, midnapur, has drawn up proceedings, against nine strikers who were arrested under Section 107 Cr. P.C., and has ordered them to be bound over for one year.—Free Press.

CHINO-JAPANESE POURPARLERS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

Tokyo.—Kuomintang is sending Tsai Tien Chu, son-in-law of Sunayat-Sen to Japan as the Nationalist diplomatic representative. It is understood that the authorities will not recognise him as Cantonese Minister, but will negotiate with him as far as Japanese rights in South China are concerned.—Reuter. Special.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE BACK IN LONDON.

SAYS "CARRIED OUT THE PROGRAMME TO THE LETTER."

LONDON, Feb. 18.

Fog prevented Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare from completing the last stage of their Indian flight by air, but it had not effaced the bronzed complexions with which they wed adorned. When they arrived at Victoria Station they were welcomed by a large group of notable personages including Lord Lucan representing the King.

Sir Samuel Hoare interviewed by Reuter said he was delighted he had carried out the programme to the letter without needing a spare part or a single repair and if he had the aeroplane "City of Delhi" at Paris he would have flown to London below clouds.—Reuter.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute
MEANS
BEST STAFF
BEST TRAINING
BEST RESULTS.

Ask any Commerce Student before joining.

The Session for Accounting, Banking and Secretarial Courses has just commenced . : : :

Write for Prospectus or call at Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay. : : : .

PASSENGERS' BURDEN TO GO ON

(Continued from page 10.)

senger traffic to be worse by nearly 1 1|2 crores. Two Railways, the Eastern Bengal and Assam Bengal Railways, have done better than we expected. The explanation is that they serve areas which have been favoured by an exceptionally abundant jute crop and a good tea crop. For the rest, the failure of gross earnings to come to our expectations is common to all Railways. As usual, we have suffered much from floods. They affected the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, but they were particularly disastrous in Burma. The main line of the Burma Railways was so badly breached that communications could not be restored for several weeks with the result that earnings on this Railway are half a crore below our estimate. Again, the season proved unfavourable for the cotton crop. The final estimate for the year is nearly a million bales below last year's figure, and in addition the crop was abnormally late. Our earnings from raw cotton were less by 60 lakhs in the first 8 months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year. Cotton is now moving freely to Bombay, but the effect of the bad start is clearly seen in the figures of the two Bombay Railways, while the earnings of the North-Western Railway have been similarly affected by a comparative failure of the crop in the Punjab. Between 1st September and the 29th January 1927, only 36,000 tons of cotton were exported from Karachi, compared with 61,000 tons last year. I have thought it worth while to take this one instance of cotton by way of illustration, but the drop in our gross earnings, especially in goods traffic reflects just the fact that trade has not been as good as we expected. Slackness of trade too has no doubt affected passenger earnings, but it is possible that we were a bit too optimistic in our estimate of the effect of the reductions of fares brought into force last year. We expected the immediate effect to be detrimental to our earnings, and for that reason pitched our estimate of gross receipts 2 crores lower than otherwise we would have done. But now we have to reduce our estimate by a further 137 lakhs. It is not that there has been no increase of passenger traffic, but it has fallen short of our estimate and in spite of the increase in traffic we expect to earn 57 lakhs less from passengers this year than we did in 1925-26. It is too early to assess the effect of the reductions we gave last year in long distance coal freights. Owing to the coal strike in England, the circumstances of the year have been quite abnormal in the matter of coal. At any rate, we have carried more coal, and I do not think that we have lost money by the reduction.

FALL COUNTERBALANCED.

The drop in earnings is partially counter-balanced by considerable reductions in our working expenses. On commercial lines our revised estimate of working expenses is 1 3|4 crores below the budget estimate. Of this amount, nearly 1 1|2 crores is in the cost of operation. Our coal bill in particular should be about 1|2 crore less than our estimate, partly of course because of the decrease in traffic and the lower cost at which we can now buy, but also as the result of vigorous measures taken by the Railway Board to secure great economy. The statistics given in Volume II of the Administration Report for 1925-26 show how consumption has decreased relatively to the work done and bear testimony to the effectiveness of the measures taken by the Railway Board.

I have said that I take a philosophic view of the disparity between our revised and budget estimate. I go further. I think that the results of the current year illustrate the strength of the position Railways are now in. We have had a comparatively poor year marked by exceptional floods, partial crop failure amounting to scarcity in parts of the country and slackness of trade evidenced by the fact that up to the end of December last our total foreign trade was nearly 50 crores less than in 1925-26 and 60 crores less than in 1924-25. Nevertheless, we hope to earn this year a net return of 4.77 per cent. on the capital at charge enabling us to pay our interest charges and to pay all but 7 lakhs of our contribution to General Revenues. It has also to be remembered that the contribution payable this year is based on an exceptional prosperous year and amounts (leaving strategic railways out of account) to the big sum of 760 lakhs. In my view, having regard to the inevitable fluctuations in Railway receipts from one year to another, these results go far to justify the wisdom of the policy to which we are working.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1927-28.

For the year 1927-28, we have adopted a more cautious estimate than last year. We are budgetting for gross receipts from commercial lines amounting to 100.40 crores and for a total expenditure of 91.47 crores. If our expectations are realised, the gain from commercial lines will amount to 8.93 crores and the net gain after deducting the loss on strategic lines, will be 7.10 crores. Out of this sum, we shall have to pay 548 lakhs to General Revenues, that being the net contribution payable on the results of 1925-26, and we hope to strengthen our reserves by 162 lakhs.

I do not propose to comment on these estimates at length. The main feature of them is that we put our gross traffic receipts on commercial lines at 99.24 crores or 2 crores more than the revised estimate of the current year, and that we expect to earn these receipts at a working cost of only 8 lakhs or so in excess of the working expenses of this year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The House will remember that the approved programme for capital expenditure in the current year authorised a total capital expenditure of 34.58 crores. The actual expenditure during the current year is now expected to be 27 crores, or a crore more than was provided for, and we shall place a supplementary demand before the House in due course for the additional funds required. We are now beginning to make use of private contractors for important railway works. A number of important railway bridges are now being built for us by firms of contractors, the latest example being the rebuilding of the bridge over the Nerbudda on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway main line which was washed away last summer. Another important work which has been entrusted to contractors is the elimination of the Bhore Ghat Reversing station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and we hope that we may shortly be able to devise a system which will allow us to hand over to contracting firms the entire construction of some new lines. Progress on some projects has unfortunately been retarded by a variety of causes such as late receipt of imported material and unexpected delays in the acquisition of land, but on others it has been possible to accelerate the rate of expenditure.

For the year 1927-28 the total amount of funds asked for by railway administrations is 39.77 crores. As usual we propose to authorise them to spend up to the full amount they have included in their estimate, but we are asking the Assembly only to vote a sum of 25 crores as a whole, which we believe is at present about the limit of the administrations' capacity of spending. Of this total of 25 crores, we propose to distribute 7.62 crores to new lines (as against nearly 15 crores asked for by Agents for and to open line works the balance of 17.38 crores as against roughly 21 3/4 crores demanded.

The full details of open line works are, as usual, given in the budget memorandum and in the various pink books dealing with the estimates of new railways and I think it unnecessary for me at present to deal with any of the details of these estimates. I need only say that of the total amount of 24.77 crores, which it is proposed to distribute among Agents as desired by them, 19.41 crores are for improving open line facilities. Sums amounting roughly to 3 crores each are provided for improvement of track, for remodelling of station yards and for the electrification of lines and stations. The provision for doubling and quadrupling tracts, strengthening of bridges, workshops and stores and station buildings, and staff quarters amounts to about 6 crores. I would specially emphasise the large share that electrification of lines and stations has of the total expenditure. The total provision made is over 3 1/2 crores. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone accounts for nearly 2 crores of this. The projects include the electrification of the main line from Bombay to Igatpuri and Poona (costing altogtether 5 1/2 crores) for which a crore is provided in the following year, and the construction of the power house at Kalvan costing altogther 97 1/2 lakhs, for which 40 lakhs is provided in 1927-28. In this connection, I think that it would interest the House if I give them certain figures which I have extracted from a recent report on the Harbour Branch Railway of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system. The section between Victoria Terminus and Kurla, a distance of 9 1/2 miles, was electrified with effect from 5th February 1925. By January 1927, I am informed the train miles on the section had increased by seven times and passenger traffic and earnings were 20 times as great as in the period prior to February 1925. On 3rd February 1926 the electrification of the Mahim Chord, an addition of 2 2/2 miles, was completed and the whole of the Harbour Branch Railway was operated by electric service. A comparison between the statistics of January 1926 with those of October 1926 shows that the train miles have increased four times, that passenger traffic has doubled and that earnings have trebled. I may also call attention to the provision of about 2 1/4 crores made for amenities specially intended for lower class passengers as separate from such general improvements as remodelling and electrification of stations and yards and improved train services from which also they derive benefit in common with others. The special amenities include arrangements for water supply, the increased provision of waiting rooms and halls and refreshment rooms and the improvement of booking facilities and sanitary arrangements, but the main item on which expenditure is to be incurred is nearly 1 3/4 crores under additions and improvements to lower class carriages. Under additions, the programme for 1927-28 contemplates 636 coaching vehicles and 552 of these are lower class carriages.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

One of the most interesting parts of the Railway Budget is of course the programme of new construction. Our programme for next year will involve a total expenditure of 14 2|3 crores in the case of commercial lines, but we have thought it necessary to provide only 7.41 crores. The programme for both commercial and strategic lines is set out in full in the Budget memorandum. It includes 48 lines covering 1,813 miles which are already in progress and 51 new lines extending to 2,827 miles. Thus, our immediate programme covers 4,640 iles. Only 320 miles of new line will be opened in the current year.

RATES AND FARES.

I am sorry that I am not in the happy position of announcing any further reduction of rates and fares, but after what I have said earlier in my speech the House cannot have any expectation of boons of this kind. But it must not be thought that we have made merely the reductions in passenger fares announced last year. On the contrary, at the beginning of the current year we expressly invited Agents carefully to review their passenger fares in the light of statistics and we told them that we should be prepared favourably to consider further reductions. As the result of this letter, the Agents of the East Indian, North Western and South Indian Railways felt justified in proposing these further reductions and they have already been brought into force in one case from 1st January last and in the other two cases from 1st February. The reductions on the two State-managed lines are substantial and third class passenger fares for ordinary trains are now down to 2 pies per mile for distances over 300 miles. But I hope that there is no fear of this result, and that we shall not merely be able to carry on the reductions that have been made but also to try further experiments, particularly in the way of reducing freights.

INDIAN RAILWAY ENGINEERS.

In other respects too, I think we are making advances. Last year we brought into effect the new recruitment schemes for the Indian Service of Railway Engineers and for the Transportation and Commercial Department, which were elaborated with the help of the Central Advisory Council. The first competitive examination under these two schemes were held in November last by the Public Service Commission and as the result of those schemes 13 officers all of them Indians were appointed.

And now, Sir, I propose to bring to an end this the last account I shall give of my stewardship of Indian Railways. I am conscious of its difficulties, and there are many other things that I should like to say, but I am afraid of wearying the House. I am sorry that I end with a less prosperous year than some of its predecessors, but at any rate it is a much more satisfactory budget than the one I had to defend in this House 5 years ago. No one could have had more loyal and devoted assistance than I have had from Sir Clement Hindley, Mr. Sim, Mr. Parsons and from Railway Officers generally, and as for this House, Sir, though I have had much criticism, I like to think that it was kindly criticism and there is not one of us on these Government benches who does not realise the value of the close scrutiny to which our budgets are subjected by the Legislative Assembly.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

SIR C. HINDLEY INTRODUGES RAILWAY BUDGET.

The Hon. Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways, in presenting the Railway Budget for 1927-28 in the Council of State yesterday said:—

At the end of March, 1926, we had altogether 38,579 miles of railway in India. Of this total the State owns 27,430, Companies and District Boards own 6,187 miles and Indian States 4,962 miles. The capital at charge of the State-owned railways on the same date was 652 crores out of a total capital at charge of 753 crores. As regards management, the four large State-managed railway administration, viz., the North-Western Ry., East Indian Ry., Great Indian Peninsula Ry., and Eastern Bengal Ry., make up 15,543 miles, while 8 other large administrations owned mainly by the State but managed by Companies under contract with the Secretary of State account for 17,295 miles.

The Budget figures relate to the receipts and expenditure of the Governor-General-in-Council arising out of ownership, working and other contractual relations in connection with these railways, and while the size of the figures is in itself some criterion of the burden of financial control involved, it has to be remembered that the Railways Act also imposes on Government wide responsibilities of a technical nature in regard to safety and efficiency which extend beyond the field to which the financial figures relate.

Goods traffic is likely to bring in 2 1|2 crores less than we estimated. We have, I am glad to say, been able to secure considerable reductions in expenditure as an offset to the drop in our receipts. On commercial lines working expenses are 1 3|4 crores lower than the budget estimate of which nearly 1 1|2 crores is in the cost of operation.

BENEFIT OF SEPARATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The point which I wish to emphasise in connection with the failure to reach our estimates is that there is no change in the amount received by General Revenue. Last year in presenting the Budget I referred to certain definite benefits that had resulted from the separation of Railway Finances, one of the outstanding measures of reform associated with the present railway policy of Government. Those were perhaps indirect benefits, but this year we have a clear illustration of the value of the main benefit for which separation was primarily designed. In a year where we have a severe contraction of earnings amounting to nearly 4 crores we are unabled to pay without any variation the exact contribution promised to Central Revenues under the Separation Convention, we have had to apply no retardation to the normal expenditure on renewals, replacements and improvements, and we have not had to take any special or emergent measures to reduce expenditure or to interefere with our settled programme of works.

THE NET RESULT.

In a nutshell this is then our position this year. We expect to obtain a net-gain of 594 lakhs, and, as this is not sufficient to meet the payment of 601 lakhs that we are to make to general revenues, we have to withdraw about 7 lakhs from our reserves. We should have been glad to have done better, but we have not had as good a year as we hoped, and no one likes to trench on his reserves. But I do not want the Council to think that I see any reason for despondency.

We have earned a profit of 594 lakhs which is over a crore more thon we shlal have to pay to general revenues a couple of years hence on the results of the current year's working. I suggest to the House that is not an unsatisfactory result for a year which has not been too favourable.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1927-28.

On the side of expenditure we are budgetting for a reduction of 10 lakhs in administration as compared with the current year's estimate. Although we have to meet increased charges duto to the operation of time scales of pay and other normal increases and have to face certain additional expenditure in the reorganisation of the Stores and Medical Departments we expect to be able to reduce expenditure appreciably more economical methods of handling administrative subjects. The cost of operation, in spite of the increased mileage, is estimated at about a quarter of a crore less than in the current year, mainly because we have fortunately been able to place our contracts for coal at more favourable rates than last year. Maintenance charges will be more by 10 lakhs owing mainly to increased mileage, and depreciation has a normal increase due to the addition to capital assets in respect to which the fund is established.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, 1926-27.

We estimated our capital expenditure during the current year at 26 crores and our latest advices indicate that we shall in all probability have to meet an additional crore on this account. This is the first time for a good many years that we have been able to make as rapid progress on approved schemes as we estimated and indicates both that our methods of estimating have improved and that the organisation for carrying out these schemes has been brought into a more satisfactory condition. As I explained last year we did not propose to restrict expenditure on sanctioned works and we accordingly authorised the Agents to spend as much on approved capital works as was economically possible during the year. This meant authorising a total capital expenditure of 34.58 crores during the year, while our estimate based on past experience of the vicissitudes and delays which accompany this work was placed at 26 crores only. Of the sum of 27 crores which we now expect to spend, just over 4 crores represents the purchase prices of the Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway, 21 lakhs has been incurred in taking up new issues of share capital of certain branch line companies in which Government is financially interested in order to replace loans by share capital to our financial advantage. And of the balance 6.47 crores is the expected expenditure on new lines and 16.32 crores on open line works.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 1927-28.

The total expenditure included in the approved programme for next year is 39.77 crores. The amount as in previous years we propose to authorise in order that no avoidable delay may take place in any of the individual works which are considered necessary. But we have to consider the spending capacity of our organisation, and we do not, therefore, feel justified in asking for a larger actual grant than 25 crores which, disregarding the purchase price of the Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway, is an advance of 2 crores on our expected expenditure of this year. Of this amount 7.62 crores is to be allotted to new lines and 17.38 crores for open line works.

The Budget Memorandum and the separate pink books for each railway administration give full details of the open line programme working up to 24.77 crores, against which we anticipate expenditure of 17.38 crores. Of this amount 19.41 crores is for improvements of open line facilities. The larger items comprised in this sum are 3 crores for improvement of rails and sleepers, 2.87 for remodelling of station yards and marshalling yards and 3.58 crores for

(Continued on next page.)

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES
A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.
The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.
ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.
E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE
is a thing you must buy
BEFORE
you need indemnity
One Second *after* the Fire starts is one Second too late!

Fire may visit YOU—Consult these Companies to-day.
The New India Assurance Co., Ltd.
The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.
} BOMBAY.
All these Companies are
NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.
It is for you with your support to make them a POWER in our own country.

A BOON FOR INDIAN HOUSEHOLDERS.
Electro-Plated Silver Utensils.
1. KHUMCHAS, TATS, VATKIES, TUMBLERS ETC.
2. "POPULAR" TEA CUP (Gilt Inside) & SAUCER.
The speciality of the "Popular" Tea Cup is that with hot tea inside, the metal remains cold.
3. "POPULAR" ELECTRIC KETTLE—Nickle-Plated
As good if not superior to any imported article.
4. "POPULAR" TEA SET.
Teapot, Milk Jug and Sugar Basin, the last two gilt inside. Attractive Shape and Superb Finish.
Silver Plating is Heavy and Durable
Done on the Finest White Metal.
WHY USE TAWDRY ARTICLES AT HOME?
Extremely Low Prices.
15" Diameter "Khumcha" "or Tat" E.P.N.S. Rs. 8/-
5" Diameter "Vatkie" .. .. E.P.N.S. Re. 1/-
A Postcard will bring our representative to your door with samples and price list.
Telegrams "Example" Bombay. W.T.C.2.
The POPULAR METAL WORKS,
MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON, BOMBAY.
Tel. 40180.

What do you say
To a Really Fashionable
SALOON of SWEETMEAT?
Of course,
THE WELL-KNOWN
KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS
All Flock to His
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
AT
CRAWFORD MARKET, Baria Mansions,
WHERE
A HUGE EXHIBITION
of Assortment of NATIVE SWEETS will be Seen.
Amongst Thes:
OUR ESSENCE HALVAS
Are Most in Requisition.
Other Two Shops at
GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.
PROPRIETOR KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.

PASSENGERS' BURDEN TO GO ON.

(Continued from previous page.)

electrification. In addition to the more general improvement works having as their object the more expeditious and economical working of traffic I may add that no less than 2 1/4 crores are allotted for the improvement of the standard of comfort for lower class passengers, such as water supply, waiting rooms and halls, refreshment rooms, booking arrangements and sanitary arrangements, and improvements to coaching stock.

The expenditure to be authorised on rolling stock amount to 8 1/9 crores of which about 2 1/9 crores will come from the depreciation fund. Of the capital portion about 2 3/4 crores is for additional rolling stock. The programme provides for the construction of 636 coaching vehicles of which 552 are lower classes carriages and a small provision of 796 metre gauge wagons. For reasons which I will explain later we are making no provision for the purchase of new broad gauge general service wagons either as additions or on renewal account.

NEW LINES.

For new lines we are providing 7.62 crores although the amounts included in their programme by the Agents add up to nearly twice this figure.

The position as regards construction during the coming years may be summarised as follows,—after opening 320 miles of new railway in the current year we expect to have under construction during 1927-28 about 100 new projects costing about 60 crores and amounting to 4,640 miles. The completed mileage during the coming year is expected to be just over 900 miles of lines included in our budget and about 1,000 miles if other lines are taken into account if reasonable progress is assured and no serious drawbacks occur. It would perhaps be out of place to forecast any further, but if our present quinquennial programme does not come in for very drastic revision either for financial reasons or other difficulties there is no reason to anticipate any serious dropping off from this figure of 1,000 miles or other rate of progress for several years to come.

The important gaps still to be filled are not in fact more than 4 or 5 and of these three are in progress, namely, the Central India Coalfields Railway which will cross the gap lying between the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways in Chota Nagpur and the Central Provinces, the Raipur Parvatipuram line which will complete the link between the Central Provinces and the East Coast, and the Kazipet Bellarshah Railway being built by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government which will effect a saving of some 200 miles in the journey between Madras and Northern India.

BOMBAY-SIND CONNECTION.

There are two other main trunk routes to be constructed before it can be said that the main net work of trunk lines is completed, one is the Bombay-Sind connection and the other is the Broad Gauge connection between Karachi and the United Provinces. The former because it is to some extent short-circuited by an easy sea-route has never been considered a very promising undertaking from the financial point of view, but I believe that its construction will become a matter of some importance as the effect of the contemplated extensive irrigation operations in Sind is felt in increased production. We are, therefore, having its financial prospects re-examined, and in order to complete our knowledge of the topography of some of the inhabited country which has to be crossed we are having an aeroplane survey undertaken shortly.

As regards the broad gauge connection between Karachi and the United Provinces, we do not feel that the time is ripe for undertaking the expenditure involved. The two reasons are, firstly, that there is already a metre gauge connection, which is not seriously overstressed with traffic and secondly that there is greater need for using such funds as are available for remunerative branch and feeder line elsewhere. I might perhaps add to this category of main lines the proposed connection between India and Burma regarding which a recent investigation of the possibility of a more favourable route, through the Arakan mountains has proved unfruitful and we are therefore left with the two routes formerly surveyed neither of which can be regarded as remunerative proposals.

The key note of the programme we are now working to is the filling in of the interstices of the net work of trunk lines with useful branches and feeders so that the benefits of railway service may be brought right to the doors of the agriculturist and the rural population. It will be seen that omitting the two main connections I have already referred to namely the Raipur-Parvatipuram line and the Central India Coalfields Railway, we have in our programme nearly 100 projects which average not more than 49 miles apiece and the longest of which is about 100 miles. These are in fact lines designed primarily to serve the interests of the agriculturist and to enable produce to be moved and marketted. Our programme may in fact be described as an agricultural railway programme.

STANDARDISATION.

One of the advantages of adopting lower standards for branch lines is that we are thereby enabled to utilise material such as rails, girders and rolling stock released from renewals and improvement work on main lines and in some cases it may prove financially sound to expedite or even anticipate renewals with this object in view. But to be on safe financial grounds it is necessary to have definite criteria to work in regard to schemes of improvement and renewals on main lines. This is a matter to which the Railway Board have paid concentrated attention during the past few years, and it is intimately connected with the much wider subject of standardisation. The main object we have in view is to reduce operating costs, and it is recognised that we must therefore aim at heavier train loads and larger carrying capacity of individual vehicles. The efforts in the direction in the past have been hampered by a lack of co-ordination, for locomotives have been improved, larger wagons, stronger bridges and heavier rails adopted without any accurate scientific relation between the standards ultimately aimed at. We have now established permanent Standing Committees of our own expert officers to deal with Locomotive Standardisation, Carriage and Wagon Standardisation, Bridge standards, Track standards and Signalling and Interlocking standards.

"SHORTAGE OF WAGONS."

For many years past one of the gravest criticisms of railway management in India was based on the complaint of "shortage of wagons". Public pressure brought to bear on Government and the managements had been directed towards greater allotments of funds for the purchase of wagons, and it was only slowly recognised that the inadequacy of wagon supply at consignment points was a symptom not of inadequate wagon stock, but inadequate facilities for handling wagons and trains

It has now become clear that if more money had been allotted for such work the shortage would have disappeared and in fact as soon as the effect of the more generous allotment since 1920-21 began to be felt in improved marshalling yards, line capacity and train speed, it was found that fewer complaints about shortage of wagons were heard. Although these works had been designed with this object in view and had been pressed on Government as of vital urgency for many years by various railways (a movement in which I myself in another capacity took a part), no one seems to have been bold enough to believe that their execution, or even partial execution in some cases, could have had so rapid effect as to produce an actual surplus of wagons at the period of peak traffic. Yet this is what has happened and we can only conclude that there has been at the same time a very extraordinary joint co-operative effort on the part of all those on the railways concerned in the movement of traffic.

The Railway Board perhaps cannot altogether escape criticism in that up to a comparatively recent period this new development was not expected to materialise so rapidly and that we were even a year ago contemplating some necessity for addition and renewals of wagon stock The reason was, however, that our new reliable statistics, which help us to watch matters of this kind, had only been established in 1924 and there was insufficient accurate evidence on which to form conclusions. The fact, however, has now got to be faced that we shall not have to purchase any new general service broad gauge wagons either as additions or renewals for next year and most probably for the year after as well and perhaps for some years thereafter. With all due sympathy for the people who have been expecting orders to build wagons we should be rightly charged with hypocrisy if we did not regard this great saving of public money with considerable satisfaction.

I should perhaps mention that as in the case of locomotives our Standardisation Committee have designed certain improved types of wagons for general service which we shall adopt when and as it becomes profitable to renew some of our older stock and samples of these new types are being built in England under the supervision of the Consulting Engineers who are also preparing the accurate working drawings of each type which are necessary in order to establish the principle of complete standardisation in regard to future supplies of these wagons.

WORKSHOP REORGANISATION.

It has been found possible by adopting certain methods to do the heavy repairs to a locomotive which formerly took on the average 140 days in something like 50. Whereas wagons were frequently in shops for 50 to 60 days it has been proved to be possible to do the necessary repairs in 6 days.

The report of that Committee in so far as it recommends the re-organisation of our workshops is now being made the basis of our workshop policy. It has led to the closing down of certain workshops which are both out of date and badly located, to the modification of the designs for remodelling some of the workshops and to the remodelling of others which require adaptation to the new methods and to fit them for the heavier vehicles we now use. I am aware that the Report contains much severe criticism, and that this has been made, in some quarters, the text for an indictment of railway management in India generally. But all I have to say is that we asked for this criticism and were glad to get it and are not afraid of it. We knew that in the light of experience gained in Great Britain and other countries we required modernisation and we were anxious to let that light into our operations. We should I think have been rightly charged with dereliction of duty if we had not had the courage to lay bare the whole of our business to the expert and critical eyes of those whose knowledge was greater and more extensive than ours could be.

We have placed Mr. Wrench, a member of the Committee, on special duty in order to put the recommendation of the Committee into practice in the State Railway Workshops we hope to make considerable progress in the coming year.

RECRUITMENT OF STAFF.

The Regulations for the recruitment in India of officers to most of the branches of railway service have been finally settled and were published in July last. For some of the less important branches regulations are nearly ready for issue and will be shortly published. The regulations are designed to carry out the decision of Government, adopted on the recommendation of the Lee Commission, to improve the facilities for training in India as rapidly as possible so as to permit of recruitment of 75 per cent. of vacancies in India. The publication, much to the relief of myself and my colleagues, marks the termination of such patronage as was exercised by the Railway Board in the past, for the preliminary selection of candidates for recruitment is now done by Provincial Committees, the final selection being made by the Public Service Commission as the result of a competitive examination. The regulations have been drawn up with the sole object of securing from the human material available the recruits best suited to the various branches of railway service, and the Railway Board hope that with the subsequent training which they will receive in practical work and at the Transportation School will result in the building up of a strong and efficient service in no way inferior to their predecessors.

Another aspect of recruitment is worthy of mention. I have referred to the difficulties involved in building up an organised staff to deal with the new programme of surveys and construction. Although we are planning construction for 5 years ahead and can in fact arrange our operations so as to employ a large staff continuously for that period, we should not be justified in looking further ahead than that nor in regarding a construction programme on this scale as a permanent feature of our future railway programme. We cannot, therefore, increase our permanent engineer staff by the number required to do this work, for we should thereby run the risk of having to terminate prematurely their services if at any time the programme had to be stopped or slowed down. To meet the difficulty we have had to do a considerable amount of recruitment on a temporary basis. We have engaged on one year's contracts such engineers as were available in India, after prolonged search and frequent advertisement, and we have also been able to obtain some trained engineers from England, both European and Indian, on 3 years' covenants. But we felt that the practical training which can be obtained on construction work is of great value to any engineer whether he is going to be a railway engineer hereafter or not, and we have therefore arranged with effect from last year to take on, on State Railways, 17 engineering garduates yearly for practical training for one year. Of these 9 were taken from engineering colleges in India and 8 from those who had gone to Great Britain for their degrees. While we can offer to these men no definite hope of permanent employment, for recruitment to the permanent service must follow the lines laid down in the regulations I have referred to, we feel that they will bebenefitted by this training, and we shall be building up a reserve of practically trained men on whom either the railways or other public works may be able to draw in time of need.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS.

The question of fraudulent travelling has received concentrated attention during the past year.

The most promising of these efforts has been the introduction of a system whereby a ticket checker travels on every carriage, under the constant supervision of an Inspector, and prevents the entry of passengers into the carriage unless tickets are held.

PUBLICITY.

The application of publicity work to the business of attracting new traffic to the railways has received increased attention during the current year, and we are planning to extend our operations in the near future.

ACCOUNTS.

I mentioned last year that our railway accounts were to be subjected to expert examination with a view to adapting them on a commercial basis for the use of the administrative and executive officers engaged in the control of railways. This work is now in process, and Sir Arthur Dickinson, a very distinguished and experienced accountant, is engaged with his staff in visiting the various railways and investigating the present accounting system.

NO GROUND FOR PESSIMISM.

I trust I have not wearied the Council with this recital of the railway position as viewed through the medium of our Budget papers. I have tried to give a purview of our business in the short time available and have necessarily had to leave out a great many matters which are of public interest and perhaps of particular interest to this Council. But I hope I have said enough to show that our general financial position in sound, that years of poor earnings like the present do not deter us from holding a sturdy optimism regarding the future, and that that optimism is a live factor in inducing us to look out for more business and to keep our costs down to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The record of the past few years has been one of great concentrated effort towards improvement, and although we have to acknowledge that in many directions we have not yet got the best out of our railways, memories must indeed be short if the changes that have taken place as the result of the combined effort on the part of all railway administrations are not recognised. At this stage perhaps I need only mention the facts that we have definitely overcome wagon shortage, we have been able to make substantial reductions in passenger fares, have met the normal demands of trade for transportation, have commenced an extensive construction programme and lastly we have been able to pay our fair interest charges and the agreed contribution to general revenues while making regular financial provision for the renewal of wasting assets. In the grea twork of steadily improving efficiency and introducing economies the Railway Board have to acknowlege the wholehearted support and co-operation of the Agents, officers and men of the various railway administrations, and I take the opportunity of bringing to the notice of this Council the very valuable services which this large body of public servants is rendering to the country.

APPEAL AGAINST AWARDED DAMAGES.

MR. BINNING DEFENDS RAILWAY COMPANY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Nagpur, Feb. 15.

An interesting appeal was heard last week by Messrs. Hallifax and Kotwal, Additional Judicial Commissioners in which the G. I. P. Ry. Co. applied against the decision of the Additional pudge, Amraoti awarding Rs. 60,000 as damages to Mrs. Brown, widow of Driver Basim, who was killed in a railway accident at Dhamangaon on 15th May, 1923,

The facts of the case are that when the passenger train driven by Brown started from Dhamangaon instead of going on the right line it went into the dead and met with an accident, which cost Brown his life.

Mr. Binning, who came here from Bombay assisted by Mr. A. V. Khare, who appeared for the Railway company said that the late Driver Brown mistook the wrong signals for the right ones and did not attempt to stop the train. The accident was therefore due to his own negligence for which the railway neither was responsible nor liable to any damages.

Mr. C. B. Parakh on behalf of Mrs. Brown argued that the signals were properly lowered before the late Driver moved his train. This fact was endorsed by the station staff. Mr. Parakh blamed the company for not protecting the dead end by placing a sand hump or rail level formation or buffer stop. Concluding he said that the damages were quite justifiable considering the serious accident and consequential loss to Mrs. Brown.

Judgment has been reserved.

FACTION IN BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

REPRESENTATION TO CONGRESS BY RIVAL PARTIES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 17.

It is understood that an emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee is to consider this evening the Bengal Congress Committee's affairs, with particular reference to the forthcoming elections to the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta is reported to have sent an urgent representation on the subject. A counter representation, it is understood, has been sent by Mr. J. L. Banerjee and Mr. Sasmal.—A.P.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

RAJKOT, Feb. 17.

Arrangements are being made at Bhavnagar for the forthcoming session of the Gujarat and Kathiawar Theosophical Federation, to be held on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst: Mr. C. Jinarajadasa has consented to preside.—A. P.

"MURALIWALA."

Muraliwala is the latest film of the enterprising Maharashtra Film Company and is now being exhibited at the Cinema Majestic. The film relates Krishna Leela or the incidents in the early life of Shri Krishna in a very attractive and realistic manner The acting is good, if here and there a little over-emphasised, and the photography in many scenes is excellent It is little wonder that every show draws a crowded house and little folk in particular revel in their appreciation of the ever-popular Krishna Leela.

The Viceroy will lay the foundation Stone of the new church in New Delhi, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

The fourth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference will not be held at Porbandar on the 4th, 5th and 6th March, as previously arranged, owing to an outbreak of plague there.

A Railway collision occurred at Kimathukidavu station on the Podanur—Pollachi Railway on Tuesday morning when two mixed trains collided with each other. No loss of life is reported except slight damages to the engines and slight injuries to the driver who jumped out.—A.P.

KUSUMA

Guaranteed cure for Gonorrhoea for both sexes. Stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure with 2-phials.

1. Phial Rs. 2. V. P., Extra.

ANANDAKUTEERAM,
13, Bairagimatam Street, MADRAS.

TESTIMONIAL.

Col. D. Dawes pelly Bart. B.A., M.D. L.L.D., P.H.D., B.M.S., Madras.

Kusuma which I tried on several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction.

Yeast is life!

IRVING'S **YEAST-VITE** TABLETS

A LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP.

THE greatest medical discovery of the century! Pure Yeast and Vitamins—no harmful drugs. The gentle fermentation of the Yeast when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour. Take tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minute

OUR GUARANTEE

Obtain a Rs. 1-4 bottle from your chemist. If your health does not improve perceptibly post us the mpty bottle and we will refund your money immediately.

£100 Cash will be paid to anyone proving that the following extracts from unsolicited testimonials are not genuine. We have received nearly 30,000 letters from satisfied users in less than two years, which are open to inspection.

Irving's Yeast - Vite Tablets

will relieve

Headache, Neuralgia, etc, in 5 minutes

Indigestion, Flatulence, in 5 to 10 minutes

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression, in 10 to 15 minutes

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc., in 10 to 17 minutes

Influenza, Colds, Fever, in 24 hours

26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24411.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes; "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25383.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

20643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general rundown conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: 'A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and 'pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

Send Postcard for free treatise on *Sole Wholesale Agents*:—
Anaemia, Nerves, Skin Blemishes, Constipation, Colds, Insomnia, Rheumatism, Pains, etc.

MARTIN & HARRIS.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazar Street, ... BOMBAY.

IRVING'S YEAST - VITE LABORATORIES
'CECIL HOUSE," HOLBORN VIADUCT LONDON E. C. 1

To Quickly Get Rid of SCIATICA

There are many things capable of giving temporary relief from the agony of Sciatica, but you will find that De Witt's Pills do much more than this. They reach the **cause** of the trouble. They enable your kidneys to dispose of the uric acid that is irritating the great sciatic nerve and thus completely banish your pain.

You need not hesitate to try De Witt's Pills. They have been used successfully for upwards of forty years and many thousands of people praise them as a reliable and speedy remedy for Sciatica and all ailments due to an excess of uric acid in the blood.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

De WITT'S

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

USED WITH SUCCESS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD FOR OVER FORTY YEARS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day.

CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY

A HIGH CLASS QUALITY
AT A MODERATE PRICE

TRY IT

WELL KNOWN FOR OVER 50YEARS
AND
STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS

JOHN CRABBIE & COY LTD.
DISTILLERS,
LEITH, SCOTLAND.

COULD YOU REQUIRE

The best, the latest, the most up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and eyeglasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaways) & 36I, Kalbadevi Road Corner Hanuman Lane

BOMBAY.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

FREE! FREE!!

A SPORTING OFFER.

THE BEST BARGAINS OF YOUR LIFE.

To popularise our handsome 18 ct. Rolled Gold Rayer Liver, Gold-Shining Dial Pocket Watch, Guaranteed for 5 years, we are giving away a Table "D" Time-Piece Free.

Will keep accurate time for a life-time.

Price Rs. 4-12-0

THE LEGAL WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 243, MADRAS.

MEWAR LETTER.

HARDSHIPS OF KISANS.

SMOULDERING DISCONTENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 15.

In my last letter, I have reported the feeling of consternation created by the new revenue rates among the Kisans of Bijolia. From authoritative sources I am now able to give the details necessary to explain the situation which has become rather serious.

The Jagir area of Bijolia in Mewar had long been notorious for its exorbitant land revenue, its numerous vexatious cesses, its cruel system of unpaid and forced labour and its general oppression—grievances which are almost common to the rural population in Rajputana States. After a long and arduous struggle, under the leadership of Mr. Pathik, these illiterate masses comprising about 7,000 souls who in words of the Junior Dewan of Udaipur had been "treated worse than animals" came out victorious. In 1922 the A. G. G. in Rajputana accompanied by the Resident in Mewar and the Junior Diwan visited Bijolia and with the help of Messrs. Pathik and R. N. Chaudhary who enjoyed the implicit confidence of the cultivators ended the struggle. The officials recognised the grievances of the Kisans as real and long-standing, admired their reasonableness and intelligence and redressed many of them. A few, though important, were left for the future on the plea of 'not all at once.' An agreement was drawn up between the Raoji and the cultivators, recognising the Kisan Panchayat, abolishing Begar and many cesses, promising early settlement of land, granting some aid for education and introducing reforms in the Judicial Department of the Jagir.

The agreement, though far from ideal, was on the one hand scrupulously observed by the Kisans, and on the other was followed by the Jagir official in the breach of fifteen of the more important of its conditions—a fact asserted by the Kisans without contradiction in a representation submitted to the Revenue Settlement Officer, on th e5th instant. Thanks, however, to the tact of the local leader, Mr. Maniklal Varma, the solid organisation of the Kisan Panchayat which has been from the very outset looked upon with a suspicious eye by the forces of reaction at Udaipur and Bijolia has continued to function in the cause of social reform, education and sanitation among the villagers, and has provided an excellent and effective means not only of representation of grievances and protection of rights gained but also of mutual peace and goodwill.

UNSATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT

The agreement provided that pending a settlement, land revenues would be collected at three-fourths of the former rates. Of course, each side was to refund to the other this amount in so much as it exceeded the settlement rates. The Kisans were, however, all along under the impression that the settlement would bring the considerable relief. Butso great was their disappointment when the settlement rates were announced in the last week of January 1927 that over 500 petitions pointing out the errors in survey and assessment were submitted to the Settlement Officer within less than a week. The volume of discontent so produced induced him to seek help from the public workers whom he had so far kept at an arm's length, according to instructions as he is reported to have said. Messrs. Chaudhary and Varma responded to his invitation and had a long interview with him on the 5th instant.

I understand Mr. Trench, the Settlement Officer admitted that the Raoji who was taking about ₹60,000 every year from the Kisans was practically giving them no return in the shape of roads, education and health, that ill-treatment had made the Kisans inhospitable and the public workers were doing wonderful work in the direction of spreading Khadi, education, sanitation and social reform in Bijolia area. The Settlement Officer is reported to have been particularly impressed by the efforts at female education. "One thing," he said to Mr. Chaudhary, "that I can never forget was the sight the other day of a rustic girl with a book in her hand—a sight I have never seen anywhere else in India." He did not seem quite to like the khadi activities which he remarked were meant to starve Lancashire. He also appeared to smell Bolshevism in the village schools in Bijolia.

In the interview, Mr. Chaudhary, I learn, warned Mr. Trench that unless relief was afforded in other ways to compensate for the hardship resulting from the new land rates, discontent was bound to increase. The Assistant Settlement Officer suggested that the Raoji and the Kisans should appoint Mr. Trench as the arbitrator to settle all the grievances of the Kisans. Mr. Chaudhary is reported to have pointed out the difficulty of the Kisans reposing complete confidence in Mr. Trench in view of the large numbers having been adversely affected by his settlement operations.

BETRAYED.

On the 6th instant the Kisans submitted to Mr. Trench a memorial detailing their grievances and waited on him in a deputation. It is interesting to note that against precedent the Kisan representatives were not allowed seats. Mr. Trench having given them an idea of what would likely be his award the Kisans agreed to his arbitration, reserving three cases and education. On the 9th inst. a few hours before the award and the Assistant Settlement Officer tried in vain to persuade the Kisans to submit the subject of education also to Mr. Trench's arbitration. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the award was announced and the realisation of revenue commenced forthwith. "Betrayed", was the ejaculation with which the Kisans are reported to have received the award and the commencement of revenue collections. The discontent is said to have deepened and further developments are anxiously awaited.

WONDERFUL BOOK OF TALISMANS AND AMULETS, CHARMS AND MYSTIC CHANTINGS

Contains the easy and simplest methods of preparing genuine efficacious talismans for all desires and purposes, easily intelligible. Very useful. First of its kind in the world published for the sake of humanity. Believe us, try you will be convinced surely. Price Re. 1.

TATA INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE.
VIZIANAGARM CITY, B. N. Ry.

The next meeting of the U.P. Legislative Council will be held on the 3rd March, when the Budget for 1927-28 will be presented.—A.P.

A Lahore message says:—"A warning has been conveyed to the editors of the "Zamindar," the "Tanzim," the "Bhisham," and the "Nur" through the Deputy Commissioners concerned with reference to certain writings in these newspapers which in the opinion of Government tended to cause hatred between the different communities."—A.P.

Don't Take Our Word For It!

We claim—and numerous unsolicited testimonials Support the claim—that Cocogem is the best product ever put on the market in India for cooking purposes.

But although we are sure of our ground we don't ask you to take our word for it. Try it, YOU BE THE JUDGE.

When purchasing your next lot of stores, ask your dealer for a tin of Cocogem and make your cook give it a fair trial. We know it will give you entire satisfaction.

Because you want purity, because you want cleanliness, because you want delicious and digestible dishes, we have no hesitation in saying Cocogem is what you want for your cooking.

The Cocogem tin is hermetically sealed for protection against adulteration.

Being made in India it comes to you fresh.

Cocogem is prepared from the best Malabar Cocoanuts. It gives no odour or flavour to your food thus increasing the natural food taste and it stands a high heating temperature when cooking which is another test of its purity.

Cocogem
PURE VEGETABLE SHORTENING

100 *per cent. pure Vegetable Oil Better and cheaper than solidified oil.*

20

DOUBLING THE LOCAL CESS.

A CRUEL PROPOSAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, February 15.

The District Local Board could not have hit upon a worse time to put forth a resolution recommending the doubling of a local cess, from one anna to two annas. The famine of a most acute kind is staring the district full in the face and the people have but one problem before them—bread. The President of the Local Board has issued a pamphlet urging the necessity of doubling the local cess to meet the growing demand for education and also to enhance the usefulness of the Board in the departments committed to its care. The first and the foremost was the object of free and compulsory education, which would entail heavy responsibilities on the Board. All these reasons may be good so far as they go. But the President of the Board has clean forgotten the fact of taxable capacity of the people. As one Local Board member has already pointed out, the enhancement of land assessment in 1916(?) was itself a wrong step in view of the inroads of famine from time to time in the district.

I owe no apology to the President of the District Local Board for quoting a paragraph from the address he read out to Mr. Bhasker Rao Jadhav, the then Minister of Education in September last. 'An Agriculturist in the president then asserted himself and he echoed then the sentiments of every right thinking person. The address contained the following paragraph:

"According to the Primary Education Act, Government grant for education is two-thirds of the total expenditure of the datum line. But this limit is pressing very hard upon the poor resources of the Board. 'Our unhappy district being liable to frequent and successive famines can ill-afford to bear an extra-taxation. It will be cruel on the part of this Board to subject the poor agriculturists to further taxation.' "

And again, further in the same address, there is the following passage:

"...'But the pitiable condition of the people of the district and their inability to bear extra-taxation on account of successive years of scarcity have made us to approach you with prayers mentioned above.' "

Now, with that correct reading of the situation of the district how the present proposal of doubling the local cess becomes compatible passes our comprehension. I put it to the President of the Local Board himself to see whether there has been change for the better in the condition of an agriculturist since September last.

On the point of taxable capacity of the people alone, the idea of doubling the local cess must go to wall, let alone other arguments against it. I do hope that wise counsels will prevail in the Board and the matter be dropped once and for all.

AMERICAN RECREATION CONGRESS

The Thirteenth Recreation Congress convened by the Playground and Recreation Association of America was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey. Nearly 500 delegates were present, including representatives of local organisations interested in recreational questions and a number of State and Federal officials.

Among the topics discussed by the Congress were: leisure and education; leisure and the home: leisure and Governments rural recreation problems; leisure and business; leisure and labour; leisure and crime; and how recreation workers can serve industrial workers.

"Industrial and Labour Information," the weekly publication of the International Labour Office, gives a detailed account of this Congress.—Intetnational Labour Office.

FAMOUS N. B. K.

COIL BURNS for Whole Night.

Renew Your STRENGTH and VIGOUR—to both BODY and MIND by taking

Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigour, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES and MUSCLES—communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigou to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion of food, also increases the flow of generating secretions. Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle

Dr. ADAMS AGUE SPECIFIC SURE RADICAL CURE FOR

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, INTERMITTENT AND ALL SORTS OF FEVERS.

Sold by all well-known Chemists or Tel. Add. "THOUGHTS." M. T. MADON & Co., Crawford Market(Corner Shop BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 22.

BEAUTY HINTS

Wash the Skin with good Skinsoap and warm water, dry thoroughly and apply the PEROXIDE

REGINA FACE CREAM

with gentle massage. Every woman should know that "Regina Peroxide Cream" is a natural BEAUTIFIER.

It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

It is a mild and soothing emollient for toning up the skin keeping it smooth and free from blemish.

The Cream imparts to the complexion those desirable qualities so much sought by women of refinement, making the skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It is highly recommended for sallowness Roughness of the Skin. Pimples, freckles, etc.

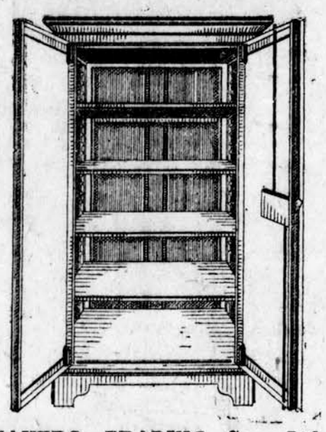
can be had only from

CRAWFORD MARKET (Corner Shop),

M. T. MADON & Co., Bombay.

"WOODEN CUPBOARDS WILL HAVE A POOR CHANCE AGAINST THEM."

GODREJ'S PATENT SAFE CABINETS.



FOR HOME AND OFFICE USE.

HAVERO TRADING Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Aniline Department.

No. 1380. CALCUTTA, 25th August, 1926

Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., CALCUTTA.

Dear Sirs,

In reply to your inquiry, we have much pleasure in informing you that your Patent Steel Cabinets have suited our purposes admirably. Their strong construction, good workmanship and attractive design and finish are all very appreciable features, and as their price is so favourable, we think you are going to have a good time, for wooden cupboards will have a poor chance against them.

Yours faithfully,

HAVERO TRADING CO., LTD., Calcutta Branch.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PRICES RECENTLY REDUCED.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.

Makers of:—Fire and Burglar-Resisting Safes; Strong-Rooms and Strong-Room Doors; Steel Shelving for Mills, Banks and Offices; Locks, etc.

HEAD OFFICE & Works:—Lalbaug, Parel, BOMBAY. 'Phone No. 42265.

SHOW ROOM:—Kalbadevi Road, Corner of Vithalwadi, 'Phone No. 22110.

SPECTRE OF FAMINE

"RUMOURS DISPELLED"

OFFICIAL VERSION OF SITUATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In view of the repeated allusions in the Press to the agricultural situation and of the suggestions which have been made that certain parts of the Presidency are already or are likely soon to be in the grip of famine, Government consider it necessary to acquaint the public with a correct estimate of the present position in the different divisions of the Presidency and in Sind.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

"The condition of the crops in the Surat District is on the whole fair. The only talukas in which dissatisfaction has been noticed are Bardoli and Olpad. The Collector visited the worst villages in Bardoli last December and did not consider that there would be any need for suspension of land revenun there. The chief complaint was of the low price of cotton, though there had been appreciable damage from excessive rain. In Olpad some suspensions will be necessary, and the annewari is awaited from the Collector.

"The only serious complaints received in the Broach District have been from the Wagra Taluka. This was three weeks ago: here and in some of the Bahara villages of Jambusar the crops were said to be poor owing to water-logging. The matter is being investigated by the Collector. Broach as a whole is suffering more from the lowness of prices than the failure of crops, except in the Bahara tract which has had bad crops the annewari is being fixed accordingly.

"In the Panch Mahals and Kaira Districts there has been no discontent about the annewari. The standing crops in these districts are in fair to good condition except in the Matar Taluka of Kaira where the situation is unsatisfactory. Cotton and rabi crops in a few villages of this taluka have been damaged by locusts Rs. 11,600, of land revenue have been remitted and Rs 42,393 re-suspended under the ordinary rules.

"In the Ahmedabad District, the talukas which have been most affected are Dholka, Dhandhuka and Viramgam. Parts of these talukas have been affected by swarms of locusts: the damage has been taken into account in framing the annewari. The kharif crops had been mostly reaped before the losusts appeared. In the Dholka Taluka full suspensions of land revenue have been granted in 6 villages, and in 47 villages half the land revenue has been suspended. The President of the District Local Board reports that there is no distress in the Dholka Taluka to justify the opening of a famine relief work there. In 19 villages of the Dhandhuka Taluka full suspensions of land revenue have been granted, while in 19 other villages half the revenue has been suspended. The District Local Board has started two relief works at Mingalpur and Pipli in the Dhandhuka Taluka. In the Viramgam Taluka half the land revenue has been ordered to be suspended in 23 villages. The District Local Board has no works which it can conveniently open in Viramgam: the question of opening some Public Works Department works is accordingly under consideration.

"In the Thana District the rice crop was good and the grass crop fair.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

"There has been a partial failure of the rabi crops in two districts, viz., Ahmednagar and Poona. In Ahmednagar, the rabi crops have failed in parts of six talukas. In the four worst talukas it has been found necessary to order suspensions of land revenue as follows:—

"In Newasa out of 140 villages, complete suspension has been ordered in 99, and half suspension in 31. In Nagar out of 121, complete suspension has been ordered in 52, and half suspension in 39 villages. In Parner out of 117 villages, complete suspension has been ordered in 33 and half suspension in 26. In Rahuri out of 116 villages complete suspension has been ordered in 51, and half suspension in 26. Complete suspension has been ordered in 23 villages in Shrigonda, 12 villages in Karjat and 4 villages in Shevgaon. The individual hardship and distress in this District is not at present on such a scale or in such a form as effectively to be remedied by general famine measures. The situation is being very carefully watched.

"In the Poona District two talukas and one petha are seriously affected. In Sirur, Bhimthadi and Dhond the number of villages in which complete suspension has been given is 32, 31 and 35, respectively. Half suspensions have been given in 15, 12 and 11 villages. In the Purandhar Taluka seven villages have been given complete suepension; also one village in Junnar. The annowari of one taluka (Indapur) is still to be decided, but the Collector reports that not many villages are badly affected.

"The prices of staple food grains (jowari and bajri) rule low in both districts. Work can be obtained without difficulty. The cattle so far shows no signs of deterioration. Migration has not set in to any abnormal extent.

"The Collectors have been watching the situation carefully and expect to commence the distribution of a dole to the infirm and decrepit from 1st March. Bonuses will also be given to low paid patils, and doles to to the inferior village servants. Special establishments are being appointed to supervise the dole arrangements.

"Allotments for improving the village water supply have been made available as follows during the current financial year:—

Ahmednagar Rs. 28,238, Poona Rs. 30,692, This is in addition to the money provided by the District Local Boards from their own resources. Further amounts will be provided as soon as the actual requirements are known.

"The tagi allotted to these distrits in the current financial year is Rs. 80,000 for Ahmednagar and Rs. 65,000 for Poona. This is reported to be sufficient for the present. More will be made available if required. There is no probability of relief works being required in these districts.

"In the Ahmednagar District, the opportunity will be taken of opening up some if not all of the kadbi stacks that have been stored during the last two years. At present there is no need to make other arrangements for the provision of fodder. In Poona the local supplies of kodbi are sufficient.

"In Sholapur District the rabi crops have turned out better than was at one time expected, and no suspensions are necessary. There is no scarcity in Satara District. In the East Khandesh District the crops are in good condition except wheat in Jalgaon Taluka. In the West Khandesh and Nasik districts the condition of the rabi crops is not altogether satisfactory.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

"Though the early rains were normal, the late rains due in October and November failed to materialize: had been there even a couple of inches there would have been bumper crops everywhere. Consequently only kharif crops were good; rabi was either a failure or at best very moderate. Rabi crops are important only throughout the Bijapur District and in the eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, but even there kharif crops were grown, and these have provided ample fodder, so that not merely is there no question of a fodder famine anywhere, but Government are buying kharif jawar stalks at last year's rates for their fodder depots from which there are not likely to be any issues this season. What has failed in the rabi tracts mentioned is wheat and rabi jowar (which is less important than kharif jowar), almost entirely, and cotton to a lesser extent. The annewaris of these (and of minor rabi crops, such as kardai, which did fairly well) have been carefully computed, and after equating them with those of the kharif crops the Collectors will announce the consequent suspensions and remissions well before the date of the first land revenue instalments, which in rabi tracts falls on the 15th March. It is expected that full suspensions will not be necessary in as many villages as half suspensions will be, on an average a suspension of about one-third of the land revenue of the rabi tracts is expected.

"Tagavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act is being liberally advanced in Bijapur: Rs. 1,00,000 were sanctioned for the current financial year and in September 1926 an additional tagi allotment of Rs. 1,15,000 was sanctioned for construction of wells annd embankments. Government have this week sanctioned additional allotment of Rs. 40,000 more for distribution before 31st March. The tagai advances are utilized chiefly for field embankments and wells as such works give employment to agricultural labourers who might otherwise be idle. There is no sign of unemployment and the Public Works Department contractors are still short of labour.

SIND.

"The standing rabi crops in Sind are in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in all districts except Larkana.

SUMMARY.

It will be apparent that the area in which the rabi crops have failed is comparatively limited, and the Governor-in-Council is confident that this authoritative statement of the situation will dispel the rumours which are current in some quarters that the Presidency is about to suffer from a severe famine and will at the same time assure the public that the district officers are everywhere fully alive to their responsibilities and ready to deal effectively with the situation where the necessity of special measures is likely to arise.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR RELIABLE JEWELLERY

Go to NAROTAMDAS BHAU, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.

All goods GUARANTEED 'Phone No. 20565, prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2.

CRESCENT BALM

Agents: A. H. NASER & Co Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 21.

SENTA TYPEWRITER

FOR OFFICE & TRAVELLING Price Rs 170/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS, BOMBAY.

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A.H. NASER & Co. Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2

SHORTLY OPENING

AT

BALLARD ESTATE

The Branch of

THE

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.

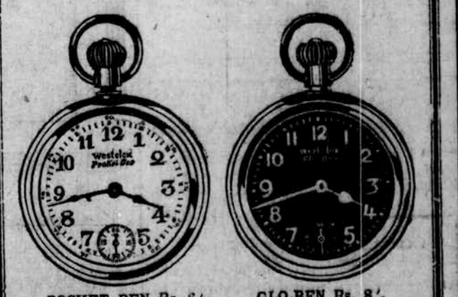
WATCH THE OPENING DATE.

HEAD OFFICE:—Hamam Street, Fort.

BRANCHES:—Thakurdwar, Shaikh Memon Street, Mandvi, Grant Road and Balard Estate Road.

REDUCED REDUCED

Prices of the famous American Pocket Watche Made by:—WESTERN CLOCK Co. Ltd.



POCKET BEN Rs. 8/- GLO-BEN Rs. 8/-

Nickel-Silver Case, heavily nickel-plated. An unusually good movement that keeps fine time and lasts for years

L. BHAGAT & Co.

Abdul Raheman Street, BOMBAY—3.

"RAJBINDU"

AN IMMEDIATE CURE for Vomiting, Dysentry, Cholera, Diarrhoea, and Stomach-ache.

THOUSANDS CURED

The only medicine for all the diseases.

Prepared and Sold by

Valabh Vijay & Sons,

Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

FREE! ABSOLUTELY FREE!

RAI SAHIB DR. K. C. DAS'S

SEXUAL SCIENCE

Apply:—

SWASTH SAHAYA PHARMACY, 30-2, HARRISON RD., CACUTTA.

G. W. M. REYNOLD'S BOLD TYPE

Master Timothy's Book-Case, 3 Vols.	1 12	Ellen Percy, 8 vols.	5 0
Mysteries of Paris	1 0	Soldier's Wife	
Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1 4	2 vols. ..	1 8
Fishermen	0 10	Seamstress ..	1 0
Kenneth. 4 vols.	3 0	Coral Island, 4 vols ..	3 0
Young Duchess, „	3 0	Margaret, 4 vols	3 0
Massacre of Glencoe	3 0	Omar, 4 vols	3 0
Parricide 3 vols.	1 12	Pope Joan, 3 vols	1 12
Virgins Kiss	3 0	May Middleton „	1 8
Canonbury house	2 4	Grace Darling	0 12
Court of London	20 0	Loves of the Harem	3 0
Robert Macaire	1 4	Rye house plot	3 0
Rosa Lambert	3 0	Leila 2 vols.	1 8
Joseph Wilmot	5 0		
Faust, 2 vols.	1 8		

THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT, Tondiarpet, *MADRAS.*

HALF-WATT PHILIPS' LAMPS.

ELECTRIC

FANS FIXTURES ACCESSORIES KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.

THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co., SUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALEMMISRI PAKA.

This palatable Food Medicine is composed of Milk, Panjabi Salep, Saffron Piper, Sarasaparilla, etc. So it cures Indigestion, Anaemia, Cough, Constipation, Loss of Blood and Nerve Power, Debility, all skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. Re. 1 As. 8 for 11 ounces. Rs. 3 for 25 ounces tin. Postage extra. L. Balgangadhar Tilak of Poona and S. Campbell of Cambelton Estate write, "Your Paka is very good and pure vegetable tonic. Kindly send 9 tins more." 11-1-15. Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID, Shop 55(B) Kandewadi, near Radhakrishna Temple, Bombay 4.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

FREE ! FREE !!

A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1927 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V.P.P. but on receipt of Re. 1. by m. o., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration & postal charges.

RAJVAID SRI DAMARDASJI KAVIRAJ
57, Harrison Road, Calcutta

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !
Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

2 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to :— ENGLISH EMPORIUM
P. B. 105, MADRAS.

COOK EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malaria Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot, BOMBAY
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

FREE FREE
AN EXCELLENT POCKET DIARY
of Pages 192 FOR 1927
Apply sharp with 2annas stamp for postage
KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS.
Post Box, No. 11435, CALCUTTA

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated, their Tailoring to an Art

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

THE ILLUSTRATED SUNDAY CHRONICLE

The Most Readable Sunday Paper in India

SPECIAL FEATURES :—

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS
and
NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL 3/8/-
MOFFUSIL 4/0/-

SINGLE COPY—ONE ANNA.

INCREASE YOUR SALES
by advertising
in the BEST MEDIUM in Southern India
The Hindu.

The leading National Daily that commands the LARGEST circulation among the reading public in Southern India and Indian States. *Up-to-date in everything,* and it contains *special Sports cables which are exclusive features to "The Hindu."*

An Annual Supplement is also published every year at the time of the X'mas with useful information on all subjects, for reference at all times.

Subscription : Daily Edition Rs. 42 per annum.
Advertisement Rates on application to—
THE MANAGER, "THE HINDU" (Post Box 316), MADRAS.

BOOKS ON TECHNICAL SUBJECTS

	Rs.	a	p.
The Principles and Practice of Textile Printing By E. Knecht C. Rawson and Fothergill	52	0	0
A Manual of Dyeing 2 Vols. By E. Knecht C. Rawson and R. Loewenthal	36	0	0
Advanced Cotton Spinning By Thornley	18	0	0
Elementary Cotton Spinning By Thornley	10	12	0
Modern Cotton Economics By Thornley	10	12	0
Cotton Spinning Intermediate By Thornley	7	4	0
Textile Manufacturer year Book 1925	3	0	0
Textile Recorder Year Book 1925	6	9	0
Cotton Weavers' Handbook By H. B. Heylen	13	8	0
Cotton Spinning Calculations By Thornley	6	9	0
Calculations in Cotton Weaving By J. Holmes	3	0	0
Cotton Weaving and Designing By John T. Taylor	7	14	0
Practical Pattern Making and Moulding By W. H. Wilson	7	8	0
Students' Cotton Spinning By Nasmith	13	4	0
Weaving Mill Management By Foster	3	2	0
Cotton Year Book 1925	6	9	0

Can be had from :—
J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL Pullovers
In smart neat designs of rich contrasting colours

Warm, comfortable and serviceable
With V. SHAPE NECK OR ROLL COLLAR.

LADIES'—
Sizes 30" to 44" Bust Rs. 9/8 to Rs. 15/- each.
MEN'S—
Sizes 30" to 44" Chest Rs. 9/8 to Rs. 15/4/- each.

Priced samples free on request. Mention Chest or Bust measurement when ordering.

Look for the Lalimli Label.
It is your guarantee of Pure Wool.

TRADE MARK
Guaranteed Pure Wool

"Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from :—
Messrs. Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, opposite Head Office, Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carmac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs. Vanmalidas Ranchordas Laval, outside Punch Kuva Gate, Ahmedabad.

The
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)
POST BOX No 5 CAWNPORE

L.235.

KESARI'S
LODHRA
FOR
LADIES' TROUBLES AND DISORDER.
Big Bot. Rs. 3. Small Re. 1-10.

DONE GOOD.
THE LAST BOTTLE OF LODHRA has done good. Rev. A. Sumitra, to whom I recommended it, writes, it has done good to his wife.

Can be had of all Merchants and from Manufacturers.
KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS, Etc.,
Egmore, - - - - - MADRAS.
(*Branch* BANGALORE.)

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S. HOROSCOPE MAKER.
GOVT. ASTROLOGER
Pdt. K. C. JUTISHARNAV'S MAHAMAYA TALISMAN
If not benefitted, money refunded.
Each Kabach contains Guarantee letter. Planets reign supreme in human life. When these become unfavourable men are sure to be baffled in enterprises. If you are deprived of your brighter futurity, if you are troubled with family affairs, failures meet you in every step and in all undertaking jobs, wear this Purascharanvasiddha Kabach and you will be simply charmed to see its prepotative of bringing round prosperity. Price Rs. 6/-
THE CALCUTTA ASTROLOGICAL SYNDICATE
19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

SHAKE OFF THAT FEVER !
You can't afford to be nursing a fever—you should stop it before it develops into danger.
HENRY'S Ague and Fever —Mixture— JVARA HARI
Known in India for fifty years as the surest, safest and most effective cure for Fevers. Keep a bottle handy.
It is a Little's Oriental Balm Product

(3.26

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.